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THE CAUCASIAN.

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IF YOU WOULD LIKE.

To communicate with about ten thousand of the best country people in this section of North Carolina, then do it through the columns of THE CAUCASIAN. No other paper in the Third Congressional District has as large a circulation.

BRIEF OPINIONS.

IF that Tennessee woman who recently gave birth to six children had lived in New York, Commissioner Peck would undoubtedly have claimed the increase due to the McKinley bill.—*Labor Journal.*

CAPITAL and labor are brothers, we are told. So they are, and so were Jacob and Esau. But one of the brothers wants the apple on condition that he shall give to the other the core after he has knawed it as close as he likes.—*K. of L. Journal.*

"ALTHOUGH we have struck the chains, the fetters, from four million blacks of the South, there is a monetary system growing up in America which will sooner or later fasten the chains on all the American People.—*Abraham Lincoln.*

WHEN this nation was young and weak it declared "that Congress shall have power to coin money and to regulate its value." Now it is the greatest nation on earth, and the leaders of the two old parties say we must have an international conference. Shame on the little weaklings! Where is the spirit of your fathers?—Kansas *City Sun.*

IT is just as dangerous to the state and ought to be as criminal to secure votes by lying as by buying. To get votes by lying is the same as obtaining goods under false pretenses which ranks with theft in the law books, yet the candidate or political party that gets votes in this way is looked upon as very clever and ranks high as an adept in practical politics.—*Pittsburg Kansan.*

THE total receipts of cotton at all ports and interior towns is already more than 500,000 bales less than at this date last year. The weather has been quite favorable for picking all over the cotton belt too. If this be an indication of the shortage, and it is reasonable to suppose that it is, then the crop may fall at least two million bales short of the amount reported last year. The price should go up correspondingly, but will it? —*Progressive Farmer.*

LET'S see about this howl that the government cannot fix values. By act of parliament the BANK OF England is compelled to buy all the gold bullion offered at 3 pounds 17 shillings 9 pence per ounce standard. Is this not an attempt to fix values? Have they succeeded? Gold is a product and a commodity; what other product has been treated thus? England has passed this law fixing the price of bullion and says that gold only shall be freely coined; that it is the only true basis of value. They are responsible for the demonetization of silver in this country and say that free silver is in the interest of the silver kings. Free gold, however, is not (?) in the interest of gold kings.—*Emporia* (Kan.) *Tidings.*

THE cotton crop of 1873 was 4,170,388 bales, averaging 444 pounds to the bale, and sold in New York at 17 cents per pound, making the snug little sum of $314,780,886,24. This was the year silver was demonetized. The crop of 1891 has 9,035,329 bales of 477 pounds each, and sold in New York at 7¼ cents per pound, making a total of $323,240,686,47. If the crop of 1891 had sold at the same price the crop of 1873 brought, the amount would have been $732,678,888,21, which shows a difference of $409,438,201,74. This amount the cotton farmers have been robbed by the demonetization of silver, in one year. Now take all the years from 1873 to the present and a similar calculation for each will show something of the enormity of the crime perpetrated on the greatest industry in America by this infamous demonetization act of 1873.—*Progressive Farmer.*

WE endorse every word of the appended speech of Wayne MacVeagh. He knows whereof he speaks: "During the last twenty years, by very slow approaches, large numbers of wealthy men in this country have persuaded themselves that they are at liberty to pervert government from its noble and lofty function of securing the greatest good to the greatest number into the base and degraded function of taxing the majority in order to hand over those taxes as bounties to such persons as, in return for those favors, will contribute large sums of money to carry elections. I distinctly alleg that they are now making themselves parties to a systematic corruption of the ballot in the hands of the American voter, and that whoever collects or contributes money for such a purpose is morally guilty of treason to the institutions our fathers founded, and upon whose continuance in their strength and purity the welfare of our children depends."—*National Economist.*

STATE NEWS.

THE DOINGS OF OUR PEOPLE BRIEFLY AND PLAINLY TOLD.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CONDENSED.

Our young friend and townsman, Dr. Joshua Tayloe, has been honored with the chief marshalship of the Rocky Mount Fair which comes off on the 8, 9 and 10th of next month. —Washington *Progress.*

W. R. Henry, of Henderson, is one of the strongest men in the State. He can hold out 50 pounds on his little finger and 80 pounds in his hand. He is 6 feet in height and weighs over 250 pounds. He keeps up his strength by daily exercise with dumb bells and Indian clubs and other apparatus.—Winston *Sentinel.*

A large English syndicate is figuring to establish a $250,000 cotton mill in Rocky Mount. A large cigarette factory has been arranged for, while two other factories are preparing to locate here. A company to build a large hotel is being organized and other new enterprises are being arranged for.—*Argonaut.*

The Orion Knitting Mills received, among others, an order several days ago from one house in Chicago for 3,160 dozen hose, amounting to nearly $4,000. The machines for making misses hose, eight in number, have orders now on hand that will tax their utmost capacity until the middle of February.—Kinston *Free Press.*

The *Enterprise* says the fishing season at Morehead now open promises to get better and better. A single days shipment by rail recently was 300 boxes and 40 barrels of fish. Joseph Fulcher a fifteen year old boy caught $4.00 worth in a few hours with hook and line and the Willis crew (sons of Mr. Josephus Willis) caught $160 worth of Spanish Mackerel in one night. Another crew made $85 and others have been very successful.

A. B. McLain, well known among the sporting gentry, had trouble with some one Saturday afternoon and Patrolmen Wild and Henry went to Hampton and Featherston's bar, where McLain was, to investigate. McLain supposed he was to be arrested, and as Wild approached him pulled his pistol and fired at Wild twice in rapid succession. Neither shot hit the officer, who stooped to avoid the bullets. The shooter then walked to the door and disappeared. —Asheville *Citizen.*

The postmistress at Kenansville, who has held the office for several years and given perfect and entire satisfaction, a lady of high personal character, has been removed, and in her place appointed an ignorant, uncouth negro man. Nor is this all. The negro could not give the $10,000 bond, and in order to "get him in" the bond was reduced for his special convenience to $8,000. The citizens are justly indignant, but petitioning against the outrage has availed nothing as yet.—*State Chronicle.*

On last Saturdry morning about 3 o'clock the Court House in Lillington with nearly all the Clerks, Sheriffs and Registers records was burned. The origin of the fire is not known. It is supposed some one smoking must have thrown a cigar on the carpet and possibly caught from that. It is a sad loss to Harnett county. The taxes will have to be listed again and all the work done over, as the tax books were all burned. The loss does not only hurt the county affairs, but many individuals lost valuable papers of various kinds.—Dunn *Times.*

Elijah Loftin, colored, who attended the jail of this county for a number of years, died after a short illness last Monday, aged about 56 years. He was a good Democrat—had never voted anything but the straight Democratic ticket. He was an honest and faithful negro. One instance will give an insight into his honesty and faithfulness. He helped Mr. J. M. Parrott, deceased, and his son, Albert, when the Yankees were in this section, to bury $6,000, and kept the secret faithfully. All true white men respect and honor such a faithful negro.—Kinston *Free Press.*

The People's party meeting held in this place on Monday was a small gathering, but those present claimed to feel enthusiastic over the prespect in this county, especially as they had secured the promise of enough Democratic voters to elect their ticket. .....The death of Amos Longest, (col.) which occurred last week, removes a familiar figure from the streets of Southport. Old Amos, the woodcutter, with saw on his shoulder, was known to every one. Amos was said to have fought in the was on the Federal side and was wounded at the battle of Bull Run. —Southport *Leader.*

Mr. D. C. Simpkins showed us yesterday the finest bunch of pears we ever saw or ever expect to see. There were seventeen on one bunch and the little twigs making out from within a space of 18 inches. It was almost a solid block of pears. There were at first four others on the branch then we doubt not it was a solid block indeed. The weight of the twenty-one pears was twenty-two pounds. They were grown by Mr. Elijah Davis, of Smyrna, on a seven year old tree purchased from the nursery of A. D. Pratt which Mr. Simpkins and his brother represent. The tree was estimated to have borne 700 of the pears this season. They are of the Duchess De Angouleme variety.—*Ex.*

Government Ownership of Railroads.

J. M. marshburn in Southern Mercury.

On the mention of the ownership of railroads by the government the time politicans of republican and democratic schools become scenic if not tragic when reason and logic are lost in the pathos of impetuous exclamations. In their remarkable senility at a new measure they seem menaced with danger from some is curable atrophy. The emotion is too great for anything but acclamations and they iterate and reiterate "it will cost eight billions to buy and to hold the railroads." Having so exclaimed, mute astonishment seizes them. They imagine the argument is exhausted, the proposition is reduced to an absurdity, and nothing is to be said. "They willl cost eight billions. It will bankrupt the country to pay such a sum of money, even during the period of a generation." Who now can add anything Have these anti-deluvian politiicans thought or do they, without thought, conclude a thing must be wrong if Washington and Jefferson did not advocate it? These impreshionable, theatrical gentlemen have for a generation imposed a cruel oppressive tariff on the people! This has not frightened them and thrown them into irrational ecstacies! For Hamilton, Jefferson and Calhoun have advocated a tariff, and that makes it stereotype orthodoxy.

But now as we approach A. D. 1900, let us think a little and compare the cost of railroads with what the tariff has cost "the working people" in the last thirty years.

We will give results rather than processes, though those are based on facts and mathematical calculations. It might be well for laboring men to look at a new facts, if the obsolete politician refuse to examine a new measure. Under the tariff let ten million men use each 3 cigars a day for 30 years. The extra cost will be at least 2½ cents each. And how are they astonished to find that they have paid extra, under the tariff policy, $8,212,500,000! But look again: Five million men drink 3 glasses a day. The extra cost 5 cents a drink. In 30 years the extra cost under the operation of the tariff, is $8,212,5000,000. Ten million men chew tobacco and three million smoke pipes. In 30 years the extra cost of chewing and smoking is $4,-106, 350,000.

Now notice you have paid for the railroads more than twice and a half by the excess than these articles cost you, for you have paid the round sum of $20,531,250,000! Look still again. In 30 years ten million laborers have paid for clothing for themselves and their children, buying one decent neat suit a year and have an overcoat every three years for themselves extra, under the operation of the tariff, the sum of $9,579,375,600. And in 30 years have paid extra for female clothing, $13,515,000,000. In 30 years the extra cost of the table to laborers and their families is $50,-643,750,000.

For a hundred other necessaries such as stoves, carpets, iron tools, brushes, paints, building materials, shawls, shoes, books, and what not laborers have paid, under the operation of the lariff, extra in 30 years, 50 billions more. And the last estimate is a very low one.

It is probable that our innocent old time politicians, not given to the unusual infirmative of thinking, never had such thoughts as these to cross the horizon of their mental vision, because Washington or Jefferson never suggest such things. Summing, up we have $43,169,375,-000 as the sum the laboring men have paid in 30 years, extra under the operation of the tariff. Is it not astonishing? and more astonishing that our politicians have been too indecent of thought to discover the amazing facts??

Now let us pay the eight billions for the railroads. From $143,569,-375,000 take the cost of the railroads $8,000,000,000 and we have left the sum of $135,269,375,000. We had a billion Republican Congress and a billion Democratic Congress, the latter "administering the government economically." So in 30 years allow the statesmen a billion dollars a year for their economic administration." Then we have $135,269,375,000 less $30,000,000,-000, leaving $105,269,375.000, Accordingly, in 30 years, the laborers of the country have paid the eight billions for the railroads, thirty billions for the "economic administration of the government," and the extra sum of $105,269,375,000.

How wonderful that our learned and acute statesmen can find no way to pay eight billions for railroads in one generation!

How natural and unaviodable that laborers are groaning under a government managed for the last 30 years by Republicans and Democrats

I have before me the details of these calculations, but there is space to give only results. Will the obsolete politicians become theatical over these figures? Do they care how the people are oppressed and distressed? Does the Democratic or Republican party care? Far from it. These figures, with an argument containing more than twenty thousand words, laying open the bold frauds of the tariff policy, were offerd to the National Democratic Committee for a campaign document and the committee declined to accept.

Let us return to the question of the ownership of the railroads by the railroads by the government. And observe, that for the government to own them is for the people to own them in an orderly manner.

Can the government buy the railroads, and pay for them? If the tariff was eased up a little, would not the daily toilers pay for them by 1922, and allow the 30,000 with their wealth to enjoy cheap rides and cheap freights on the government's railroads, and pay nothing for them? If our statesmen could be assured of these facts it would not cost them no thought, save them from their invincible horror! and from the painful work of "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel?" It would save them, too, from the difficult breathing caused by attempting to have a new ideal.

The government, as the people, has the absolute right to recall the railroad franchise, which is always a defeasible title to be divested for a sufficient reason, and revested in the sovereign people. Government is instituted on the idea that private rights must yield to the general good. It is pursuant to this principle that the railroads obtained their franchises, and pursuant to the same principle they must yield back the right in turn to the higher right and sovereign well being of the country. The franchise is granted upon the express or implied condition that it shall not be used to the injury of the citizens; and if it is so used, the condition is violated, and the franchise may be reclaimed. On this ground, there is no doubt that the government may justly possess itself of the railroads. But especially may it do so by paying the equitable value of the roads. This is the just, the easy and the natural solution of the apparently perplexing question.

The government has both the legal and the moral right to own and to control the railroads. As a question, not of prudence and good policy, ought the government to own them? When truly considered, in the light of reason, this proposition must be answered in the affirmative. The scheme is for the sole good of the people or country. The business will be conducted for the welfare of the whole people. There will be no profits made. That is not the object. It is the people acting for the good of themselves. It is their government, their enterprise, their railroads and their business.

But the politician of a century ago, fuller of objections than of statesmanship, now becomes theatrical again: "It will require an army of men to conduct the business of the roads! and, think of the patronage, in an election, these will give to an administration!" To the statesmen whose chief care consists in drawing their salaries, in living high, and in smoking and drinking, this may seem to be an insuperable objection. But to other kinds of statesmen, to whom are committed new questions fraught with good to a great nation, there ought to be little trouble involved. These are deemed to be men of thought, wise men, men not racked by ambition nor sold in slavery to their own selfish ends. They are, by the theory of our government, the capable, honest, faithful agents of the people, to whom are committed the highest and most sacred political trusts. These are to devise the new plan, means of obviating incidental difficulties. To these exalted, unselfish statesmen, is not such away of reasoning as the following free from doubt? It is the people's business that is to be conducted, and those who conduct it are the hired agents of the people. It is their sole business to do the work as are directed; and the law of congress directs how the work shall be done. There are grades in the work; but all the employes are simply agents, and no one has the slightest right to say how the work shall be done. Well what? Pay men fair and honest wages for the services they perform. Let their time, talents and services be given to their work. Let the elective franchise be suspended so long as they are in the employment of the government. The honor of votiug shall be lost in the higher honor of service; and to attempt to vote or to influence another how he shall vote, shall be a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit his employment, added to fine and imprisonment. And herein is the solution of this part of the question. A new needed measure originated in the ongoing of society, must gather about it all the incidents necessary to give it effect.

The true ground is, That the government should carry on whatever is for the general good; for, when not corrupted, we must ever bear in mind that the government and the people are one and the same. Separate the government from the people and its management by them, and the management goes to parties which are managed by politicians for personal and class purposes. The result is seething, corruptive, resulting in the benefit of the few and the oppression and the distress of the many.

No intelligent and fair minded man can deny that for a score of years the two leading political parties in this country have been bankrupt in moral and civil integrity, appealing to the passions and prejudices of voters for the purpose of securing places of honor, and especially of profit.

Now, there is presented a great question, vital in its importance to the general welfare of the country. It is a national question, fundamental in character and all embracing in character and all embracing in its consequences. Closely connected with it is the well-being of every person in the nation. As universal in its reach as the postal interests it is a hundred or a thousand times more important to the prosperity of the people. And of all the matters it is one that should be conducted by the people, through the government, for their own good.

The ownership of the roads by the government, is no more paternal than management of the postal service, the granting of patents or the construction of a national road from Washington to St. Louis. So long as the nations continue barbarians so as to go to war, the national ownership of the railroads is of the first importance as a part of the war department—is just as necessary as to have a navy for the same purpose.

But the chief and unanswerable argument why the nation should own the railroads is that it will very greatly promote the prosperity of all the people. Carrying passengers at the least possible cost will invite travel to every part of the country This will tend to make the people acquainted with each other over all the country; will allay prejudices, create friendships, extend confidence, increase trade throughout the country, unify the nation in the form of the highest and best civilization, and will be a bond perpetually to strengthen the state and the national government.

Jealousies and prejudices removed the local productiveness of the different parts of the country understood, the cheapest possible cost of transportation afforded, each part of the country would devote its industries to the production of the values of which the climate and soil are fitted. With the greatest amount of values produced, how great would be the interstate commerce! The nation is almost a world within itself. With industry, fairness and honesty, in a generation or two, there would not need to be a really poor person in the entire country. But to have such management we shall need statesmen, not politicians—men men of brains, heart; integrity and true patriotism. The nation is wasting by the atrophy of moral and civil impurity. The people have little confidence in politicians or in the political parties. Still they are decoyed into the parties and there kept in chains by the necromancy of the artful politicians. To-day there is not in the United States an intelligent man of moral integrity enough to make him a good citizen who has any considerable confidence in the republican or the democratic party, or in their partisans to work out a successful destiny to the people under our form of government.

Can there be any solid reason given why the people, as the government, should not own the means of carrying products and value to all parts of the country just as letters, etc., are now carried by the mails? The gain to the farmers alone in five years would be equal to the cost of the roads. The reduced rates to the traveling public would, in five years, pay for the roads. The prodigal waste of the last two congresses in sixteen years, would pay the principal for the railroads. Then, if the matter is so plain, why do men so oppose it? The general answer is, "They love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil." It is the curse of party; the love of self; the laziness to think; the opposition to what is novel; blind adherence to the past, together with the innate love of wrangling to humbug the people—all these stand in the way of this and of all progress. In religion, in science, in politics, in law, in medicine, in the arts, men hate what is novel worse than they hate what is evil. The principle is a nightmare on the world's progress.

Corporation Holdings.

Who owns America? The railroad companies own 211,000,000 acres, or enough to make six States as large as Iowa. The Vanderbilts own over 2,000,000 acres, Mr. Disston, of Peensylvania, owns over 4,000,000; the Standard Oil Company, 1,000,000, and Murphy, of California, an area equal to that of the State of Massachusetts. The Schenley estate owns land from which the heirs have received annually $1,000,000. Twenty-one million acres are owned by foreigners, who owe no allegiance to our Government, and are no friends to a republic. What will our children own? A right to pay rent—Ex.

And still the laboring masses will persist in voting for and keeping in power a party that, by their legislative enactments, gave the above lands away.

And still the New York *World*, persists in advocating the cause of a man who never reclaimed an acre of this filched public domain and a party which assisted in the transference.

Rotten Eggs in Kansas.

PRINCETON, KAN., Oct. 3.—Congressman John O. Otis, was rotten-egged here by a crowd of roughs while reparing to his hotel after making a speech. A letter to his wife at Washington, D. C., of October 3, says:

My old straw hat is somewhat soiled and permanently stained, but I can lay it away as a memento in after years of the conflict now going on between the "great common people" and the "aristocracy of wealth." Tin horns, brass bands and stale eggs are about all the arguments now left to the Republicans, since falsehood, abuse and ridicule is failing them.

Great indignation is felt over the disgraceful brutality of the affair, and the silence of the Republican papers upon it while loudly denouncing Weaver's treatment in Georgia.

Sound Silver Views by Gov. Pennoyer of Oregon.

There is no question now before the people of so great importance as the restoration of the silver dollar to the place assigned it under the constitution and occupied by it for more than eighty years, as a full legal tender coin of the realm. In 1873 it was demonetized by a legislative trick and since that time it has been degraded from the high place assigned it by being denied an equality of coinage equally with gold, and by being bereft of its full legal tender qualities. Why was this done? Simply to enhance the value of our government bonds held by capitalists of our own country and Europe. The great portion of the national debt at the close of the war which amounted to nearly three billion dollars was made payable in "lawful money." In 1869 an act was passed by congress pledging the nation to pay the public debt, both principal and interest, in "coin or its equivalent." This added hundreds of millions to the wealth of the bondholders and to the burdens of the taxpayers. In 1870 another change was made, and congress stipulated to pay the debt in "coin of the present standard value." In 1873, as we have seen, silver was demonetized, thus limiting the payment of the bonds in gold alone, again very largely enhancing their value. In 1876, when silver was partially rehabilitated, the vicious provision was incorporated in the law in regard to the silver dollars to be coined under it, which was also incorporated in the law of 1890 providing for the issuance of silver certificates, that they should not be a legal tender in case the creditor demanded a stipulation for gold. As we have seen, it is a fact which cannot be disputed, that providing both gold and silver be full legal tender money, the business requirements of the world demand paper money in addition. The estimated world's supply of $4,300,000,000 silver is supplemented with $3,900,000,000 paper. It makes, as any one can readily see, a vast difference to the holders of securities whether they are to be paid in gold and silver or gold alone. If they are to be paid in gold alone, its comparative scarcity makes it more valuable, and thereby enhances the value of their securities while at the same time it increases the burden of the taxpayer. From selfish motives the holders of securities are monometallists, and will probably vote for either one or the other of the monometallist candidates, while from the same motives, with the additional prompting of justice and fair play, every other person in the land should vote against them in order to restore silver to the place assigned it by the framers of the constitution.

The evil consequences of the demonetization of silver by this and other countries, by which the legal tender money of the world has been reduced about one-half, can never be fully measured. A careful examination of the great facts of history incontestably shows that at periods and in countries when and where money is plentiful prosperity follows, while adversity and retrogression follow a shrinking of its volume. It shows as an eminent historian has asserted, that the fall of the Roman empire was really the result of a decline in the silver and gold mines of Spain and Greece; that the diminution of coined money from $1,800,000,000 at the Christian era to less than $200,000,000 at the close of the fifteenth century was the real cause of the relapse into semi-barbarism which occurred during that interval, and it has abundantly demonstrated that in subsequent periods, when money was plentiful, prosperity followed, while in periods when money became scarce a general decline in values, enterprise and progress was the inevitable result. If this be true—and it cannot be successfully controverted—how atrocious has been the crime committed by civilized governments, at the beck and call of the money barons, of diminishing the volume of money by the demonetization of silver. It will not do to say that it is still in use as money, for in the true and strict sense it is not money if it has not that necessary function of money—a plenary debt-paying attribute. By the deprivation of the legal tender qualities of silver, the volume of real money has been vastly reduced, and not only our own nation but all the nations of the civilized world are taking those retrograde sts which eighteen hundred years ago first led into the gloomy period of the dark ages. This is no fanciful assertion. Look where we may and we find business pursuits languishing and enterprises halting. Where should be growth and prosperity there is stagnation if not decline. A late number of the London Financial News, in alluding to the conditions now existing in that country, said: "We are sitting, as it were, on the edge of a volcano. Something must be done to relieve the ruinous tension or in a few months time we shall wake up to a state of industrial distress in England of appalling and perhaps uncontrollable dimensions." The widespread strikes in this country and the increasing army of the unemployed, resultant on a stagnation of business, should awaken us here to the dangers impending. Nero fiddling while Rome was burning did not portray a more criminal callousness than is exhibited by the monometallists in adhering to their fatal policy in the very face of its injurious results.

At my mill in Portland as well at my office in Salem, I am repeatedly and constantly importuned by men able and anxious to work, some of them with families to support, who are out of employment and out of money and who, owing to the general stagnation of business, consequent upon the diminution of the volume of the currency, are unable to find work. Every business man in Oregon can tell the same story.

What are these men to do? How are they to provide the necessary food and clothing for their wives and children? Is it any wonder that our asylums and prisons are becoming greatly overcrowded and that the lists of crimes and suicides are swelling to alarming proportions? Last April the night overland express ran over and killed a man just south of Albany in this state. An examination of the body showed that he was a fine appearing and fairly well dressed man. He had a half-eaten loaf of bread, an empty purse and a letter from his wife in Tennessee begging for money with which to feed herself and children. The whole story can be briefly told. A stranger in a strange land, seeking employment and finding none, without money and without hope and with the cry of his loved ones for help ringing in his ears, in despair he sought death as an end to his troubles Who can measure the suffering and losses inflicted by this great crime of diminishing the volume of money caused by the demonetization of silver? Believing as I do that there is a life beyond this in which an account must be given of our deeds here, I would not for a thousand world's become responsible for that crime by giving my vote for those who uphold it. The prophetic promise that "He that despiseth the gain of oppressions, his place of defense shall be the munition of rocks." will not be vouchsafed to those who abet the gain of oppressions by supporting those candidates who at the instance of monometallists and for their gain, would stagnate the business and check the prosperity of the whole civilized world by refusing to use silver as money. Some superficial so-called statesmen insist that the silver dollar, if made a full legal tender, should possess more bullion. They forget that fifteen years ago the cart-wheel trade dollar of 420 grains, not a legal tender, was at a discount of from 5 to 10 per cent. while the present standard dollar of 412½ grains, a partial legal tender, is at par, and would always remain so if made full legal tender.

CONCLUSION.

An impartial survey of our national affairs discloses the undeniable fact that the federal government has been for years and is now under the domination not of the people but of plutocracy. Its legislation has inbred for nearly a third of a century past to the benefit of the rich. They have been the favored beneficiaries of its generous bounties. By tariff legislation manufacturers of protected industries have become wealthy barons and by financial legislation bond holders and bankers have become money lords. Munificent grants of land, sufficient in extent to comprise empires, besides large gifts of money have been bestowed on railroad corporations, whereby railroad magnates have become potent rulers in the land, while from the transmission of intelligence a right and duty that belongs to the federal government alone other individuals have obtained immense wealth and influence. Private corporations, exercising governmental functions, unbridled by law, are imposing heavier burdens upon our people than are required by the present profligate administration of the federal government. When we consider the great fact that the influence of capital and corporations dictate the policy and the nominees of both the old political parties, and that the machinery both of the government and of party is unscrupulously used to perpetuate these flagrant abuses, the contemplation is indeed most disheartening. But let us not despair. Even these adverse conditions should only serve to inspire our courage and redouble our efforts.

Is it a just government that unduly taxes the poor, while entirely exempting wealth: that bestows its bounties upon favored classes; that renounces in behalf of private corporations its prerogative in the issuance of money, and that demonetizes one of the precious metals for the sole benefit of the creditor class? Let us undo these wrongs and restore the government to its original purpose and practice. No higher motive can prompt our zeal, nor worthier object demand our service.

The performance of this great duty imposes neither the privation of the camp nor the dangers of the battle-field. The heroes who, by their valor and by their patriotism, founded our government, furnished us as a more potent and peaceful for the redress of wrongs than the bayonet. Let us use it in fear of God and defense of justice.

There is a weapon firmer set,
And surer than the bayonet;
A weapon that comes down as still
As snowflakes on the winter's sod.
Yet execute a freeman's will
As lightening does the will of God.
And from it bolts nor bars, nor locks
Can shield you—'tis the ballot box.

"Gentlemen of the Conventon," said a delegate at the Spink county republican convention. "I rise to nominate a man who went into the war with two good legs and came out with three." I move he be nominated by acclamation" yelled another which motion was carried when it was discovered the name of the three legged warrior had not been announced to the convention.—Onida *Journal.*

Men of the South, What is Your Duty?

I desire to lay before you some eloquent facts that, to disregard in this struggle, would indicate that some ancient fetich had stifled reason and common sense. For sixteen years past "the solid South" has been counted on with delight by the money power as sure to cast votes enough in the Electoral College to give the so-called Democratic party an appearance of real and substantial opposition to the Republican party.

The money power saw that in order to reduce the agricultural people to slavery, that it was necessary to draw their attentions away from questions that if discussed, would prevent that consummation.

The method decided upon by the conspirators was to take possession of the machinery of the two old parties and see that they were kept near enough equal to make the masses think there was an actual contest.

In 1876 for the first time Wall street took control of a National Democratic Convention, and from then until now the party management, for sake of the favor of the money power, has been absolutely deaf to the demands of nine-tenths of those who have faithfully voted the ticket.

A few bankers in your Southern cities who enjoy special privileges and have been made rich at the expense of the great rural population, have burned incense before the golden calf, assuming to represent the Democracy of the "Solid South." How they misrepresented you you know only too well. For eighteen years you have patiently voted the ticket, hoping for relief from the oppressive legislation of the Republican party, and just when hope seemed to be realized with a Democrat in the White House and both houses of Congress practically in the control of the party, lo and behold the President you had elected coolly informs you that the fiscal policy of the Republican party that had for its object the gold standard with the industrial serfdom which that implies was to be adhered to. He did not wait even until he was inaugurated, but by a published letter proclaimed himself Wall street's tool. He slapped in the face the Democratic masses who had voted for him that he might curry favor with the money power that had dominated in the Republican party. Under his administration more than eighteen millions of dollars were presented to the bondholders under the name of premiums on bonds. The government had under the law an undisputed right to pay these bonds at par whenever the greenback was exchangeable at par for coin and yet Grover Cleveland was so solicitous for the honor of the nation that when a million dollar bond was paid which had originally cost only 60 cents on the dollar, that had added a few thousand more for the patriotic bondholder to carry off. Lest his friends the banks should forget him in 1887 when there was a "stringency" in the money market and the banks were short, Mr. Cleveland came to their assistance on the first call and loaned them seventy millions of dollars without interest. This money had been collected from the people by burdensome taxation.

If you farmers of the South borrowed a dollar of that same money from one of these pet banks, you had to pay from 8 to 15 per cent. for it. When you ask for money at per cent. from the Government on ampler security, you are informed by the leaders of the Democratic party that it is "unconstitutional," and can't be done; but they find no constitutional objection to the Government loaning the banks at one per cent. up to 90 per cent. of the security, and taxing you to pay interest to the banks on the whole face of the security (see laws creating national banks), and if there is a "stringency" with you, you can borrow this one per cent. money by putting up double security, and paying 8 to 15 per cent. for it in advance. Are you men? Or will you justify the assumption of the Wall street and Standard Oil clique which forced the nomination of Grover Cleveland on our unwilling party, that you are cattle—to be driven in herds under the party lash to the polls and vote into power the most implacable foe of the industrial classes?

They say the silver and cognate questions of currency are not in issue now, but the only issue is that of "negro domination." Is there any sincerity in this, arouse the meanest faculties of the mind by an appeal to race prejudice? The real purpose is to keep alive the prejudices and ignorance of the past and prevent both you and the colored man from fixing your eyes on the thieves that have been robbing you all for twenty years past. The spirit that prompts this attempt to revive and fan race prejudice and feeling into a flame now, is too low and contemptible for devils. No man knows better than Grover Cleveland that the Force Bill is dead beyond resurrection, and that it was killed by Republican Senators who had courage enough to fight their own party and stand by your interests on the fiscal question. All honor, I say to these men who could rise above all party considerations and vote with your Morgan, your Colquit, your Daniels and your Butler for free silver, a measure that would slightly lighten the awful burden under which a patient people groan.

Must what has the Democracy of the North done for you, men of the South for the past twenty years? This question, if fully answered,

[Continued on Second Page.]

THE CAUCASIAN

Entered at Clinton, N. C., as Second Class Matter.

THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1892.

People's Party Ticket.

For the Senate—14th Senatorial Dis.
FRANK M. WHITE,
of Sampson.
E. N. ROBERSON,
of Duplin.

For the House,
JOHN E. FOWLER,
CICERO H. JOHNSON.

For Register of Deeds,
OWEN F. HERRING.

For Sheriff,
VANN JASPER McARTHUR.

For Coroner,
DR. FLEET J. COOPER.

The greatest fight ever made by the people for liberty and justice will be made on next Tuesday. Do your part and the victory is ours.

If you are for free coinage of silver, will you vote for a man for President who will veto a free coinage bill if it is passed?

Every reformer who votes for Cleveland votes to repudiate the demands of the Alliance and to surrender the rights of the people to the financial kings of the country.

Every man who votes for Cleveland says by his voice that the people were fools when they organized and demonped reform. The only way to get reform is to vote for it. Gen. Weaver is for every reform you mand.

Do not be alarmed at any report you may hear about the candidates of the People's party. Our enemies will be active in endeavoring to circulate all sorts of reports to the detriment of our candidates and our cause. Keep in the middle of the road and vote the People's party ticket. Let not intimidation, coercion, ostracism or anything else deter you.

The Democratic machine says if you will not vote for Cleveland, you should at least vote for the Democratic Congressmen, for they all voted for free silver. If this is good logic, then you should vote for Cheatham too, for he also voted for free silver. But the trouble is they are trying to elect a President who will veto any free silver bill that is passed.

New York World says: "The solid Northwest is split." Now let the solid South split, and sectional issues will die out and we can have a campaign of principle on economic issues. Then men can vote for issues without having their passions and prejudices appealed to instead of their reason.

Mr. Blaine in an article in the North American Review says that Cleveland's letter of acceptance "reads like an whig letter of mild Protection." He goes on in his article to say that our pensions cost more than any European standing army. He further says that the Force bill is not an issue because so many Republicans are opposed to it.

Whatever law hurts the white farmer hurts also the colored farmer, who lives under exactly simular conditions. Whatever law would benefit the white laborer would benefit the colored laborer, who lives under exactly similar conditions.

Then why should not the colored man vote for the white man and the party whose interests are the same as his?

But for the stealing of two States, Alabama and Arkansas, by the Democrats, the People's party would not have called for Federal Supervisors. Now the call is made for nearly all the Southern States. It is hoped that the national election will be free from frauds and the people in that section will be permitted to record their ballot and have it counted honestly.—*Ruralist.*

The truth is coming to the front concerning Arkansas as it did in Alabama. The Democrats lost the white counties and counted the black counties for Democracy. In twelve black counties the Democrats made a net gain of 11,090 votes. Every sane man, Democrat or Republican, knows very well that the colored voters did not vote the Democratic ticket. It is a clear case of fraud. But whether oeher States have done their duty or note let North Carolina do hers and show the others what they should hav, done.

Will you simply go to the polls on next Tuesday and vote and then go home? No! Go out early and stay all day and work every hour. Remember that there are thousands of voters in the State, and probably some at every precinct who have not fully determined how they will vote. These men are often influenced on the day of election by the side that shows the most enthusiasm and earnestness. Let every reformer work all day. It will mean thousands of votes for our ticket.

Among the most virulent of constitutional lying, those about Gen. Weaver are now conspicuous. J. B. Weaver is the peer, intellectually and morally of any man who has aspired to be President since his advent into political life. In the campaign now going on he stands for a great principal, and those who believe in that principle will have the courage to vote for it. Why should a reformer now be influenced by men and papers that have always in the past fought the reforms we demand? Of course they lie and abuse us because they cannot answer our arguments like men.

Mr. Cleveland spoke to the Cooper Union, of New York, one day last week, and not one time during his speech did he mention the Force bill. We would like to know what Senator Matt. W. Ransom thinks of this kind of conduct. Surely he must feel a sting of conscience since he has spent his time in riotous living, and in trying to scare some of our people out of their wits, who were simple enough to swallow his speech, culls and all concerning the great Force bill, and yet Mr. Cleveland did not think it worth mentioning.

The hope of the laboring men in the North and South lies in the People's party, which is the sworn enemy of the economic policy which is making an aristocracy of plutocrats on the one hand and millions of industral slaves on the other. The People's party is the only party which plutocracy is unitedly fighting. As long as monopoly in money, land and transportation exists, plutocracy will fatten on the life blood of the farmer, the miner and the mechanic, and millions of toiling people will year by year find themselves sinking deeper and deeper in the meshes of hopeless serfdom.

Do you believe in the principles of the reform movement? If so, you can do work on next Tuesday that will be more effective than any day's work you have ever done. The way to get reform is to work for reform. Then let every reformer spend all day next Tuesday at the polls. Go early and stay late. Work for votes all day, for it is votes only that count. Demands and resolutions are worth nothing without votes. Now is the time to make your work tell. Work just as hard for every vote as if that vote would save the election. Keep cool, but don't be intimidated nor bull-dozed and pay no attention to any lying report that may be circulated.

Go to the election next Tuesday. Go early and stay all day, and work all day. Remember that there will not be a day again in two years that you can do as much for reform as on next Tuesday. Every man has some influence, use it on that day. Work for every vote as if the election depended on that vote. Remember that the Legislature is very important. Watch the Legislative boxes and see that there is no stealing there. Why do the Railroads furnish money to the Democrats to run their campaign? They will expect their pay in laws passed in the Legislature. They know that the People's party will give them no special favors, but will see that justice is done. The Railroads don't want justice, they want special favors and expect to get them from a Democratic Legislature. If you want Railroads to pay taxes like you pay and if you want an honest election in the future then elect the nominees of the People's party to the Legislature. The Democrats are working hard to capture the Legislature. Go to work and beat them. The people must have the next Legislature.

The State Democratic platform declares against national banks and for the issue of a larger volume of legal tender greenbacks up to $50.00 per capita. The State platform also declares for ah income tax. Now have you heard a single Democratic speaker advocating these measures? No, not even Elias Carr, the ex-President of the State Alliance, will advocate these Alliance demands, which are also in the platform he was nominated on. Why? Because the Gold-New England Democracy(?) is running the party machine, is furnishing the boodle for the campaign and giving orders to their servants down here not to advocate those things. They refused to put these demands in the Chicago platform, and now the test of a man's democracy is the Wall Street, Gold-Bug Chicago Platform. These same demands of the Democratic State platform are in the Omaha platform and are advocated by Gen. Weaver. The National platform of the People's party contains every demand for reform made by the people, and every man who has the courage to vote for what he believes to be right, will vote for Wesver and the Omaha platform.

The New York Sun, in speaking of the political situation, says: "The South is solid for Cleveland and Stephenson; and for this providential harmony the Democratic party and its candidates owe their gratitude to the Force bill issue, and to that alone." While we believe that the Force bill is not an issue in this campaign, and while we know that the South is not solid for Cleveland and Stephenson, yet we are a little surprised to see the Sun make such a bold confession. The Sun virtually acknowledges in the above statement that the Democratic party has no charms for the people of the South, but that they are held in line by this miserable scarecrow called the Force bill. When a party is reduced to such straits that it is compelled to make a canvass on such a farce as the Force bill, we think it is high time that true, honest, conscientious, self-respecting and thinking men should cut loose from their old party affiliations and join the People's party, and help to sink into oblivion the corrupt old parties that have virtually made us slaves to trusts and combines.

Next Tuesday is the day for us to decide whether we shall have a government of the people, by the people and for the people, or whether we shall have a government that makes millionaires of one class and paupers of another all at the same time. Wake up my indifferent brother and go to the polls next Tuesday with a fixed determination that you will be found on the side of right and justice, voting for home, for country, for principle and for Betty and the little ones.

The majority of the men nominated by the Democratic party for the Legislature are opposed to a Railroad commission. They were two years ago, and if they get control they may repeal it. They are opposed to 6 per cent. interest. They are opposed to making the Railroads pay just taxes. They are opposed to the reforms demanded by the people. If you want the same class of men who controlled largely the last Legislature, you must elect the nominees of the People's party. The Legislature is very important. The people must control it. The Railroads are working to elect the Democratic nominees. Watch and see that you are not cheated in the Legislative boxes.

REMEMBER.

Remember that we have no daily papers advocating the cause of the people. Our papers are all weeklies and this is the last issue we can get to you before the election. So do not believe any campaign lie that our enemies may start between now and next Tmesday. It would not surprise us if they were to publish and circulate some sensational reports and false charges within the next few days. Let every man stand firm and work with renewed energy till the polls close on the 8th day of November.

A NEW AND DANGEROUS ISSUE.

The New York World says:

"An issue which ought never to arise in politics has become the overshadowing issue of this campaign. The issue is between an honest and a dishonest election. Shall a party that has not a majority or plurality of the votes win by cheating, stealing, and by the corrupt use of money? This has become an issue overshadowing the tariff, the currency, the Force bill, civil-service reform, everything else. Men may differ on these questions and be honest-minded. The worst that can happen, however they may be determined, can be corrected in time. But the deliberate attempt to debauch the ballot box, steal the election and prevent the will of the people is a crime that strikes at the heart of Liberty and the life blood of the Republic."

Can it be possible that the New York World had heard how the Democratic machine is managing in North Carolina? There is every indication that they are preparing to steal and cheat. So here too the overshadowing issue now is an honest election.

STAND BY YOUR PRINCIPLES.

Congressman Bunn, of this State, a staunch advocate of free silver, said:

"Mr. Speaker, I was shocked this morning when I picked up the Brooklyn Eagle (a Democratic newspaper) and read a marked piece headed "If the South wants the Force bill the South can have it." I will not read the article. It ought not to have been written, and I will let it "rest in peace."

"This article, Mr. Speaker, is but a threat from the New York Democracy that we must vote with them or they will turn their backs upon us. We have followed their leadership, Mr. Speaker, over a quarter of a century, and we have never preferred a single demand as a condition precedent to our devotion to their cause. We have not asked them to put a single plank in our platform, but we have followed their lead, we want to do so again, but they seem determined to drive us into measures. This they can not do. The first time we prefer a request they say: "If you persist in demanding that request (the free coinage of silver) we will say that you can go under Republican rule."

Friends, this shows who favor the Force bill. The Caucasian urges all to vote against both of the old parties and then the Force bill question will be settled forever. Be not disturbed about the Force bill! Vote your convictions like free men.

DOUBLE FACED.

Let Every Man Who Favors Free Silver Read This.

The silver plank in the Chicago platform is a straddle. It was made so, in order that Democratic speakers South might interpret it to mean free silver, while Democratic speakers North could interpret it to be opposed to free silver. As evidence of this we quote the following from a speech made in Brooklyn by Carl Schurz advocating the election of Cleveland. He said:

"I regard the free coinage movement as gradually dying out, on one condition, if Mr. Cleveland is elected to the Presidency. As President he can render a service to the cause, which Mr. Harrison, be his financial principles and purposes ever so correct, will be incapable of rendering. Under Cleveland's leadership the free coinage heresy will lose its foothold in the party in which it is now the strongest numerically. And thus the fight will indeed be decidedly won and ended. There is one thing, however, which may restore the free coinage movement to new hope, life and strength, that is the defeat of Mr. Cleveland in this election."

Now, there you have it. According to Mr. Schurz, if you are in favor of free silver it is your duty to vote against Cleveland, if you are opposed to free silver then vote for him and half kill it. The above speech was published in the Northern papers but not in the Southern and Western papers. Why? Do you see the trick?

WEAVER GAINING.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE WEST FROM DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY.

The N. Y. World Admits that Weaver Will Carry at Least Nine States West of the Missouri River—Let North Carolina Do Her Duty.

The New York World has reports on last Sunday from every State west of the Mississippi river. They show that the People's party is very strong there and stand a good chance of whipping both old parties. The World admits from its reports that Weaver will carry the following States: Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming.

This is glorious. Every one of these States went for Harrison four years ago. Now how many States will we carry for Weaver that went for Clevelaud? Will we let the West out strip us in devotion to principal? Remember that every Republican speaker up there has been howling that a vote for Weaver was a vote for Cleveland, and yet our people have stood firm. Let every reformer in North Carolino rally and carry the State for Weaver.

WEAVER GAINING.

See extracts from the New York World in another column. That paper sent special reporters to all the States west of the Mississippi river to ascertain the true political situation there. Last Sunday's issue contains several columns of reports, which show that Weaver is almost certain to carry at least nine States in the West. This shows what noble work the reformers out there are doing. It shows that they have not been frightened, bull-dozed or fooled by the demagogues of the Republican party who have been begging them to go back to the Republican party, and telling them that a vote for Weaver was a vote for Cleveland. It shows that our brethren out there have had the back-bone of men and the courage of patriots to stand true to their principles against the machine and the party lark. Will the South do as well? If no other Southern State shows its loyalty to the cause its good faith to the West, let North Carolina do it. Let every reformer go to work with renewed energy and carry this State for Weaver. Let us show the other Southern States what they ought to have done and prove to the West that there is one State South that has the courage to stand by them.

ABOUT REGISTERING.

There is a rumor current that a good many voters have failed to comply with the law in registering their names, and while they may be known to be legal voters; yet a despotic set of poll-holders may deny them the right to exercise this privilege. The poll-holders, in different localities, however, may construe the law differently, and where they know the voter to de legally qualified may grant him the right to vote. We take it that all of the poll-holders, when it can be shown that the elector has been a legal voter up to the present, and though he failed to state his full Christian name when registering will allow said elector to cast his ballot. It will not do to take advantage of a slight technicality. If John D. Brown was so registered and allowed to vote in 1890, he should not be deprived of his vote because he is not registered John Doe Brown in 1892. The law says give the full name by which the voter is known, and certainly there are few men whose "middle" names are known.

The constitution grants every man (not convicted of crime) the right of suffrage, and Democracy means the rule of the people, therefore if a majority are denied the right to vote because their full Christian name was not given, and the minority elect the men to the various offices, then there is no Democracy. It is minority rul, which is antagonistic to Democracy.

We do not believe that an intelligent, fairminded public would tolerate the disfranchisement of a voter, because his full Christian name was not entered on the registration books. The denial of suffrage may result in carrying elections in some sections but it may result in defeat in others. We should think that Senator Vance would know how to register correctly his name.

The following from the Charlotte *News* shows that if the recent decision of the Supreme court is carried out to the letter Senator Vance will "get left" on the voting question. It says:

The first entry made on the registration books in Ward 2 this morning, under the regular headings, was on the *V* page, and was as follows:

"Full name by which known, Zebulon B. Vance; age 62; occupation, United States Senator; place of birth, Buncombe county; place of residence, Central Hotel, date of registration, October 28, 1892."

Senator Vance came here to vote, as he always does, and lost no time in taking the first necessary step, that of having his name on the registration book.

The Senator arrived on the Air Line train last night and registered at the Central. He was here last summer, and the general remark of those who have met him is, "the same old Zeb." Senator Vance shakes hands with everybody and chats pleasantly and wittily. His health has not been fully restored but has been so greatly improved as to be a matter of sincere gratification to his many friends. At the registration office this morning, the boys made Senator Vance take an easy chair by the stove, and he entertained them for an hour or more. The Senator speaks hopefully of the prospect of Democratic success, and thinks the outlook for Cleveland's election is favorable.

Men of the South, What is Your Duty?

[Continued from 1st Page.]

would drive every Southern Democrat except the bankers and office-seekers out of the party. Every measure intended to give the agricultural population a fair show in the race, even when the Democracy had both houses of Congress, has been defeated by the so-called Northern Democrats going in with the Republicans to sustain the plutocracy. Who in this last Congress with 148 Democratic majority in the lower house defeated the free coinage of silver, a measure demanded by Southern and Western States? Sixty-one so-called Democrats put themselves under the command of ex-Speaker Reed and voted with the Republican minority and so defeated a measure called for by a majority of eleven States.

The few members from the South who in their haste to serve Wall street got down and kissed the big toe of "Tyrant Reed," I trust will be taken care of by you this fall These men, and I will mention a few of them—Tracy of New York, Williams of Massachusetts, and Harter of Ohio—can be of much more service to their Republican constituents by claiming to be Democrats, and this accounts for their course in saving Harrison from the awful dilemma of having to sign or veto a free coinage bill. What think you men of the South, of your Northern allies? Can you longer trust them after these repeated betrayals. All that prevents the destruction of the odious Republican party is the existence of a "solid Democratic South." The Republican party is as dependent for its existence on the maintenance of the so-called Democratic party as was the Siamese twin Chang upon Eng. The death of the Democratic party means that the People's party will walk over the grave of the odious Republican party next November. If after your repeated betrayals to Wall street you continue to fall down before the party fetich, you are only fit for mortgage slaves who grow cotton for less than six cents per pound. One word in conclusion: The People's party ticket stands for every demand of the producers, and its candidates are men in capacity and honor far above either of the nominees of the usurers Harrison and Cleveland. If you vote for Jeffersonian Democracy, Weaver will carry every Southern State.

Let the boys in blue from Kansas and the boys in gray from South Carolina head the procession toward Washington to overthrow plutocracy and re-establish a government of, for and by the people.—H. C. Baldwin, in House and Home.

What Some Things Have Cost.

Harper's Young People.

The magnificent national capitol at Washington has cost, since the laying of its corner-stone in 1793, very nearly $15,000,000, but the State capitol of New York, at Albany, although not yet completed according to the architect's design, has already cost almost $20,000,000, and the most expensive building of modern times.

The largest and most expensive city hall in the United States is that of Philadelphia, and its principal tower is to contain the largest clock in the world.

A broken wooden horse with which Napoleon Bonaparte played when a child was recently sold for 1000 francs.

The greatest price ever paid for a horse was $150,000, given by Mr. Malcolm Forbes, of Boston, for Arion which he bought from Senator Stanford, of California. Axtel, the trotter, brought $105,000 when three years old, while in 1891, St. Blaise was sold for $100,000.

One hundred and three thousand dollars has been offered and refused for a Hebrew Bible now in the library of the Vatican at Rome. This makes it the most valuable book in the world, so far as dollars and cents go.

In 1635, when the entire Dutch nation was crazy upon the subject of tulips, a single bulb was sold for $2200. At such prices it would pay better to raise tulips than to own the most valuable gold mine in the world.

Speaking of gold mines, where do you suppose the most valuable bit of ore ever smelted in the world, so far as is known, was found? In California or Australia or India? No, indeed. It was a lot containing 200 pounds of quartz-holding gold at the rate of $50,000 per ton, and was found in a mine at Ishpeming, Mich.

The costliest cigars ever exported from Havana were a quantity made expressly for the Prince of Wales, and valued at $1.87 apiece in the factory.

The largest sum ever asked or offered for a single diamond was $2,150,000, which the Prince of Hyderabad, in India, agreed to give the jeweler who then owned the imperial, which is considered the finest stone in the world.

The Shah of Perisia and the Sultan of Turkey each possesses a prayer mat or rug, made of diamonds and pearls, and valued at something over $2,500,000 apiece. The largest and most expensive rug in the world, made of the ordinary materials of which such things are manufactured, is owned by the Carlton club of London.

LIVINGSTON AND WATSON

CROSS SWORDS IN THE POLITICAL ARENA.

Enthusiasm was High.

Inter-Ocean

The meeting took place at Conyers, a small town about twenty-five miles east of Atlanta. It was to be the great event of the Georgia campaign It was a cold, rainy day, but the "wool hat" boys care nothing for rain and mud. They turned out in force and some of them started out after their chores were done Sunday night to get there in time to secure places close about the stand and protect their third party. Evangel White preached the new gospel of deliverance for the South.

Col. Livingston took a large special train load of pure democracy from Atlanta to see that he had fair play and to cheer for him against the "wool hat" boys. His friends brought another special train from Augusta, in Watson's district. They had to import dyed in the wool democracy from all the surrounding towns to feel assured that they would have a fair and even chance with the alliancemen who are to be found in all the cabins dotting north Georgia, and who look to Weaver and Watson to give them sub-treasury legislation, $50 per capita and freedom from their present struggle.

The champions, Watson and Livingston, met at the little hotel in Conyers and the latter spoke of declaring the debate off because of the rain, and the lack of hall room to accommodate the crowd of about 5,000, who were standing out in the wet. But the "wool hat" fellows did not care for the rain, and demanded that the fight proceed. Watson was ready, Livingston had to be, and they went out to the little grove, where most of the people had already assembled. They left it to a vote as to whether the debate should be held and the crowd voted yes with a vengeance.

Col. Watson opened his grip got out his records and was ready, and one of lieutenants held an umbrella over the papers, while the colonel turned up his coat collar, pushed up his sleeves and began.

A political debate in Georgia is conducted on the principle of a prize fight in the early days. The champion that has the greatest number has the argument and comes out winner.

Watson seemed to have the crowd in numbers and he certainly had it in their determination to outdo the democrats. They had the places next to the stand. They cared nothing for the rain and they hated Livingston more than any other democrat in Georgia, because they considered him a traitor to the cause of which he was the father in the state. They also look upon Watson as more than human and because of his small stature and lack of personal presence they considered it their special privilege to protect him from men who have greater physical power. They, in their ignorance, considered him one sent by a higher power for their deliverance. They were ready to fight if necessary, and there were a lot of long-necked Georgia crackers standing about with long knives up their sleeves ready for business.

The knives were the most valuable property about them and cost more than the old coats that they wore.

Col. Peek, the people's party candidate for governor, whose home is at Conyers, had provided a place for the meeting, and he had his hands full to prevent a rough-and-tumble fight, involving the whole crowd.

Watson realized that he could precipitate a fight and in his opening was rather mild. He cautioned the crowd not to cheer nor create a disturbance, and assured his followers that he was fully able to take care of himself. Col. Livingston also asked the Democrats to keep quiet and allow Col. Watson to proceed without interruption. Watson made a speech of an hour and a half as an opener, but because of the interruptions, which could not be prevented, it required two hours for him to deliver it. He said he was not there for a fight, and would not indulge in personalities, but although Livingston indorsed that proposition, it was very much like a fight in a few minutes.

Watson's speech was an arraignment of the democratic party in general, and of Col. Livingston in particular. He reviewed the history of the alliance movement from its beginning, quoted from the St. Louis platform of 1889, which was indorsed by Col. Livingston, and from the Ocala platform, also indorsed by Livingston, to show that both Livingston and Gov. Northen had deserted the party that they helped to create. He openly charged Gov. Northen with being a deserter and of having been bought.

Here the democrats cheered for Northen and said they were proud of him; Watson waited until both sides had settled down from what promised to be a free fight, he and Livingston both pouring oil on the troubled waters, and then he proceeded to show how Northen and Livingston were both candidates for governor. Northen secured the nomination, and Livingston broke with him on the sub-treasury platform of the alliance. Northen called that platform anarchy and Livingston broke with him, but now both are calling it anarchy. Again the crowd was ready to fight and both speakers tried to make the people sit down. It became a free discussion between Livingston, Watson and the crowd. Livingston yelled to a big "wool hat" to sit down, and the "wool hat" retorted that he would on both Livingston and Northen. Some man started another disturbance by distributing copies of the Augusta Chronicle making a severe attack on Watson. The "wool hats" were ready to mob him and Livingston induced the man to go away before he should be put away.

Watson began again, when a large banner made of roses, with the inscription "All honor to Watson" was carried through the crowd. It was a gift from the ladies of Conyers, and it created such an uproar that Watson had to have it hidden before he could proceed. He then said: "They may have their traveling bar bar to evade the law and their howling mobs, but I have the hearts of the people with me in this fight."

"That's right, Col. T. we're with you," shouted a dozen alliancemen.

The democrats showed fight at this and Livingston and Watson had to show their good feeling towards each other to prevent a general pitched battle.

Watson's next fire brand was a quotation from Northen's speech in which he said: "Go home and strike the wife of your youth now grown old, strike the innocent and prattling child at her knee lifting up her voice in prayer, but don't strike the grand old democratic party."

His comments on this made the democrats mad and the "wool hats" hilarious and there were loud shouts of denial.

The little "Colonel Tom" threw open his coat and vest, baring his breast, and shouted: "I'm not afraid; you never saw my lip quiver nor my face blanch in the hour of danger."

"Bully for you, Col. Tom, we're with you; give it to 'em!" came from his crowd.

Watson then sailed into Livingston Northen and Cleveland, and berated them for their attitude on the free silver bill. He tried to quote Jefferson on state banks but the Democrats howled him down.

One section of the crowd became wilder than the other, and a man shouted: "Don't you cut me."

Coats were shed, knives and razors became the arguments, and the whole 500 men began to surge toward that center from which came the voices.

Col. Livingston jumped to the front of the platform, in front of Watson, and yelled: "Bill Vandergrif, for God's sake go away from there and keep quiet. If you fellows don't put on your coats and settle down I'll get down and lick all of you."

Livingston is a big man and said to be brave. His prompt and defiant command quieted the men who were getting ready to fight and then friends separated them. The knives again were slipped up their sleeves and after Col. Livingston had threatened to lick a half dozen other men in different parts of the crowd, he succeeded in getting them quiet enough to allow Watson to proceed.

Watson took up the silver plank again and jumped into the democratic house for refusing to pass the bill even after a republican senate had passed it. He also ridiculed the democratic record on tariff reform and regarding its professions of economy said its house had spent more money than the so-called billion-dollar Reed congress. He took up the force bill and quoted from southern democratic papers to show that the democrats were afraid that the republicans would drop that measure. This cry of force bill had been used by democrats to hold the south solid for years. It had been the only power to prevent the laboring classes in the south leaving the Democratic party. The democrats were yelling to the republicans: "For God's sake keep up the agitation on the force bill, for it's our only salvation in the south. So lond as you support such a bill in the north, we can frighten the south into standing together against it." But the people of the south no longer feared the force bill, they wanted honest elections. They no longer feared negro domination.

The negro was not asking for social equality. They did not want it, but they did want and they should have their political rights, and the poor negroes and poor whites were beginning to understand that their interests lay along the same lines They should stand together against their oppressors [cheers and "That's right" from white men and black who stood closely packed togeth, near the stand.] "I pray God for a pure ballot," said Watson, and there were loud "amens." He spoke of Weaver, and the democrats howled him down, but he got back at them with the declaration that the south professed to love brave men, men who would fight. Weaver had the courage to fight for his side, but Cleveland and Stevenson had not the courage to fight for either. They stayed at home while north and south were battling for what each believed to be right. It was then the farmers tried to shout and jeer at Cleveland and ask democrats how they could vote for such cowards. They were dangerously near the fighting line again when Watson ended his speech and Livingston took the platform to reply.

The old father of the alliance in Georgia had an embarrassing role to play. He was face to face with the men who followed him for years in all the doctrines of the people's party and who believed that he had deserted them to secure office, just as did Gov. Northen, another old alliance leader. He tried to discuss the issues calmly and reply to Watson's charges against him, but he had to battle with the crowd and a dozen times stopped and said he would not speak further. Watson then came to his relief as he had come to Watson's and induced the alliance men to keep quiet and hear Col. Livingston. Livingston said a party should not be judged by its followers alone, but by its principles, its leaders and what it had done, ["and by its rascality," yelled an old farmer down in front.] "Now you shut your mouth or I'll come down and shut it for you," said Livingston. The old farmer spat on his hands, pushed up his sleeves and said: "Come on, we'll see about that." The seriousness with which his banter was accepted disconcerted the congressman for a minute, and then he laughed it off and proceded with his speech.

"Who framed the people's party?" he asked.

"Col. Livingston!" came in a wild shout of reply from the farmers.

This the colonel denied and said that it was framed at Cincinnati in 1891. All the alliance planks, excepting the sub-treasury plank had been adopted by the democrats. It was all in the Chicago platform that was why he remained in the democratic party. He claimed the alliance forbids politics, and the alliance men yelled with questions to why he came into politics as an alliance man, where "Livingston's yard" was in.

He next tried to show the men that all they wanted was Chicago platform, and in that he claimed it was for free silver, and for also the alliance asked for sub-treasury plank. In this colonel came into collision with farmers again, and they swore Watson to show him "where at." Then Livingston got up and swore that he had more friends in the crowd than had Watson and would prove it. He then called for a vote by a show of hands, which was nearly even that he was entitled to, claiming that many democrats did not put up their hands by mistake. He called for a people's party vote. "You democrats keep your hands in your pockets, now," said the colonel, "while these people's party fellows vote." They did so, and the show of hands was so small that Livingston did not call for a count. So for the democratic vote. The circus continued, with both sides ready to fight every few minutes, the platform forgotten in the excitement of the side disturbance.

Livingston attacked Watson's record and quoted some of Watson's several's remarks about the democrats whipping southerners, and called for his followers for a time. Watson, in his reply, got back at Livingston, showing that it was Livingston who had brought Weaver south to Georgia and traveled about the state in Georgia with him. Watson then left the colonel very tired with the history and even democracy, that the little champion of the people's party had the best of it, and for such it was through from 10 o'clock to 4 o'clock.

So wild became the excitement at the close that Watson was followed by only those on the platform, while the crowd were wildly cheering among themselves and the Dunnybrook fair never had a counterpart in a political meeting, this great meeting between democrats and people's party men in Georgia.

WINE OF CARDUI, a Tonic for ...

The most valuable paintings is Meissonier's which was bought by a dealer for $170,000. The same dealer paid $150,000 for "The Angelus," Millet, of which you all have seen photographs or reproductions.

BLACK-DRAUGHT ...

ATANTIC COAST LINE
Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES.
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated	No. 23	No. 41
Apr 24 '92.	Daily	Daily
Lv Weldon..	12 30pm	5 45
Ar Rocky Mt	1 40pm	6 55
Ar Tarboro..	*2 18pm	7 30
Lv Tarboro..	12 58pm	6 00
Ar Wilson...	2 18pm	7 30
Lv Wilson...	*2 30pm	.....
Ar Selma....	3 30pm	.....
Ar Faye'ville	5 20pm	.....
Lv Goldsboro	3 15pm	7 40
Lv Warsaw..	4 14pm	.....
Lv Magnolia.	4 27pm	9 40
Ar Wilm'ton	6 05pm	9 55

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14	No. 40
	Daily.	Daily.
Lv Wilm'ton	1 25am	9 15
Lv Magnolia.	1 54 am	9 55
Lv Warsaw..	.....	11 15
Ar Goldsboro	2 55am	12 05
Lv Faye'ville	.....	*9 15
Lv Selma....	.....	11 15
Ar Wilson...	.....	12 30
Lv Wilson...	3 35am	12 30
Ar Rocky Mt	4 03am	1 40
Ar Tarboro..	*6 30am	*2 30
Lv Tarboro..	.....	12 58
Ar Weldon..	5 05am	2 30

No. 15 daily, leaves Weldon 12 00 m, arrive at Rocky Mount 12 40 p m, Wilson, 12 35 a. m. Leave Goldsboro 1 00 p m, Magnolia 2 17, arrive at Warsaw 2 40 p m. No. 42 going South. Leave Rocky Mount 6 30, Wilson 7 10, Selma 7 37, arrive 8 30. Leave Wilson 7 30, arrive at a Rocky Mount 9 40. Arrive at Weldon 10 30.

*Dail except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch leave Weldon 4 00 p m, Halifax 5 00 p m, arrive Scotland Neck at 5 15 p m. Leave Scotland Neck 6 52 p m, Kinston 8 00 p m. Returning leaves Kinston 7 10 a m, Greenville 8 30 a m. Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon 11 40 a m, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7 00 a m, arrive Parmelee Junction 8 40 a m., returning leave Parmelee Junction 7 10, p. m. arrives Washington 8 40 p m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmelee with Albemarle and Raleigh Railroad and Scotland Neck Branch.

Local freight train leaves Weldon Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 00 a m, arrive Scotland Neck 1 05 p m. Returning leaves Scotland Neck 1 05 p m, Kinston 7 40 p m, arrive Weldon 5 30 p. m. Kinston leaves Kinston Tues sy, Thursday and Saturdayat 7 20 a. m; Greenville 8 30 a m, arrive Scotland Neck 2 20 p m; arrive Weldon 5 15 p m daily except Sunday.

Trains leave Tarboro, N. C., for Scotland Neck and Raleigh Railroad, daily except Sunday, at 4 40 p m, Sunday 3 00 p m. Returning leaves Halifax 7 00 a m, Scotland Neck 8 20 a m, Rocky Mount 9 00 a m, Wilson, N. C. 7 18 p m, 4 20 p m, Selma 8 20 p m, 5 20 p m. Returning leaves Selma 7 30 a m, Wilson 8 20 p m, Rocky Mount daily, except Sunday, 9 00 a m, Williamston, 9 58 a m; arrive Tarboro 10 40 a m.

Trains on Southern Division leave Fayetteville Branch leave Fayetteville 7 25 a m, arrive at Rowland 12 05 p m, returning leave Rowland 12 15 p m, arrive Fayetteville 5 15 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Midland, N. C., leaves Goldsboro, daily, except Sunday, 3 15 p m, arrive Smithfield, 7 30 a m. Returning leaves Smithfield 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro 11 45 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 5 15 p m, arrives Nashville 6 30 p m, Spring Hope 6 30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 00 a m, Nashville 8 45 a m, arrive Rocky Mount 9 15 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, at 4 30 p m, and 11 15 a m. Returning leave Clinton at 8 20 a m, and 3 10 p m, connecting at Warsaw with Nos. 41 and 42.

Southbound Train on Wilson and Fayetteville Branch is No. 52. Northbound Train is No. 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Trains No. 27 South, and 28 North, stop only at Rocky Mount Weldon, Tarboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, except via Richmond, and daily, except Sunday via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily, except Sunday, with Norfolk and Western Railroad for Norfolk and all points via Norfolk.

JOHN F. DIVINE, President.
General Superintendent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

FOR DYSPEPSIA
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
All dealers keep it, $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

THE CAUCASIAN,
THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1892.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Seed Rye $1.00 per bushel. Good Flour $4.50 a barrell. Respectfully,
B. F. POWELL.

M. Hanstein has just returned from the North with a new and complete line of Goods, such as was lost by the recent fire. Call on him when in town. You will bring suit against yourself for damages if you should buy elsewhere and afterwards see what good bargains he offers you. Call in and be convinced.

RACKET STORE.

We are receiving new Dress-Goods, Cloaks, Hats, shoes and Homespuns every week to sell at prices to suit you. MARY E. PETERSON & Co.

"BURNT DOWN."

Although Clinton has suffered a great calamity, I am still at my old stand with a full line of Dry-Goods, Shoes and Hats, and at the very lowest burnt down cash prices. Received this week 35 new cases Shoes to fill in my stock. Also 2,000 yards pretty new prints.

A FULL STOCK OF GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

Ladies' Gloves, Hoes, Handkerchiefs, Dress-Goods, Breast-Pins, Ear-Bobs, &c. Gents' Gloves, Socks, Suspenders, Doment Shirts, White Linen Shirts, Drawers. Special bargains in Cloth for pants or suits.
Very Respectfully,
B. F. POWELL.

LOCAL.

—Several counties will be represented at Autryville next Monday. Go and hear the last speech of the campaign.

—Mr. W. K. Boaman and family left last Tuesday for Cordele, Ga. We wish them pleasure, health and prosperity in their new home.

—We hope our readers will not grumble because of the scarcity of local matter in this issue. Our time has been occupied with other things.

—To secure publication the correspondents of The Caucasian must send in their articles by Monday, written only on one side of the paper.

—The closing speech of the campaign in Sampson will be made by Hon. Marion Butler, Weaver Elector at Large, at Autryville Monday, November 7th.

—Mr. W. C. Wedding, of Method, N. C., was in our town a few days last week, visiting his father Mr. Jno. R. Wedding, who has been sick for several months.

—On account of the new column rules used on The Caucasian this week being a little longer than the old ones, the motto at the heading of the paper is unavoidably left out.

—Mr. Blackburn, Harrison Elector at Large, said in his speech at Tarboro last Wednesday that the Republicans had been having an easy time for the last two months, as the Democrats had taken up all their time oussin' the People's party. He told the truth this time.

—We have heard of people buying votes all of our days, but not before this campaign, have we heard of Democrats hiring the Republicans to cheer their speakers. Loud hollering and the slapping of hands will do very well during the canvass, but woe be unto the man who expects to get a free ride to Raleigh on the reverberating echoes of these hoarse yells; for verily, verily we say unto you, it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle, than for this man to go to the Senate.

GRAND OVATION TO BUTLER.

(Special to The Caucasian.)

MOORESVILLE, N. C., Nov. 2, 1892. —A magnificent ovation given Mr, Butler to-day. Twelve hundred present, three-fourths People's party. Butler got Glenn in argument and carried the crowd with him.

S. A. LAWRENCE.

A Contemptible Act

Marion Butler, Weaver Elector, was rotten egged at Wilson last week as he was boarding the train. C. B. Aycock, Cleveland Elector, D. M. Furches Republican nominee for Governor, and a Republican Elector were struck with foul eggs also. It is stated that it was done by some "very bad boys."

To say the least it was a most contemptible act, and can not be too rigorously condemned. Whither are we drifting? Has it come to that pass that here in conservative North Carolina men can't utter freely their honest sentiments? Shame! foul shame! that such should be tolerated!
—*Farmers' Advocate*

PLEASE COME.

Please come in and pay what you owe THE CAUCASIAN. We need it. What each individual subscriber owes is small in itself, but the aggregate is very large to us. THE CAUCASIAN will be lively this campaign. You should keep up with it.

FOR SALE.

A fine brood mare, (Sire "Tom Bacon," the noted thorough-bred racer). This animal, known as "Maud" in all the adjoining country, is high spirited, but remarkably gentle and a splendid traveller. We desire to sell this animal with buggy and harness. Apply to
MARION BUTLER.
Clinton, N. C.

After the November election there will be an over-production of "States men out of a job," but the interests of the country will not suffer.

Five Great Great Grand Sons.

We suppose that very few of our readers are aware that five of the ten candidates who are now stumping Sampson in the interest of the Democratic and People's party tickets, have the same great great grand father. Rev. Fleet Cooper, who was a Missionary Baptist preacher, and one of a few who signed the Duplin County Declaration of Independence (this was before the western part of Duplin was cut off and organized into the present county of Sampson) is said to be the great great grand father referred to.

It Is Not So.

Since the suspension of the New Forum of which W. S. Morgan was Managing Editor, it has been currently reported that the National Reformer has gone down with the New Forum. This is not true. While the failure of the New Forum was a heavy blow on both Mr. Morgan and the National Reformer, which he owns, the Reformer is out for October, bright and sparkling as ever, and we have the assurance of Mr. Morgan that it will be issued regularly and promptly in the future. There is no better, brighter, purer paper than the National Reformer, and we only wonder how Mr. Morgan sustains it at the exceedingly low price of 15 cents a year. But he does it, and has done it for two years. To know its true value one must see it. A postal card request for sample copies addressed to National Reformer, St. Louis, Mo., will secure you the privilege of seeing one of the brightest and cheapest paper published in the world.

Try BLACK-DRAUGHT Tea for Dyspepsia.

"Office is a public trust," said Grover Cleveland, and he gave $10,000 to help buy one.

For every mother whose heart was broken by having children wrenched from their arms in the African slave market, there is a white mother whose very soul is crushed at the sight of her hungry, ragged little ones.—Rev. Louis A. Banks.

If any body in all the wide world can give a good valid reason why the wealth producer should not be the wealth owner he is entitled to the floor.

The People's party is the only one that is increasing in numbers right along. Stick a pin here and refer to this paragraph after election.

The great shadowing curse of America to-day is the monopolist. He puts his hand on every bushel of wheat, every sack of flour and every ton of coal, and not a man, woman or child in America but feels the touch of moneyed despotism.—Talmage.

Hamlin Garland, the brilliant novelist, and great reformer, is delivering a series of campaign speeches in South Dakota, in behalf of the People's party.

All the people are demanding now is as much good legislation as they have had bad legislation.

After this election the query "who will carry New York?" will not be as much of a question as heretofore.

On the 5th inst. a People's party rally was held at Henderson, Kentucky, at which there were present 8,000 people. There are no flies on the People's party in the old Blue Grass State.

The country press is becoming the strong power in this land. The farmers depend on it and are far ahead of their city brethren in their knowledge of economic questions. But few dailies, and no old party dailies can be relied upon to give the people the information which they need most. They are not built that way.

The Republicans are not favorably impressed with the situation in the Northwest. There's a political cyclone brewing there.

Put Idaho down for Weaver and Fields. She, too, has got the Free Silver craze and her banners are flying for the People's party.

The Carnegie Steel Company is supplying the Government with steel armor plate at $60 per ton. The Pittsburg Post says this allows a profit to the company of $20 per ton. This poor "infant industry" has a hard time of it!

Vanderbilt's palace, near Asheville, N. C., which will be completed in about ten years, will cost over $10,000,000. It will surpass in splendor any of the famous castles of the Old World.

The Force Bill is a political ghost manipulated by Southern politicians who want office, to give weak kneed and ignorant Democrats the political nightmare and induce them to vote against their own interests.

The Bourbon Democrats of Alabama are appealing frantically to the clergy of that State to assist them in retaining their hold on the political machinery. This is not the first instance where Satan has made overtures to the church, but if we remember correctly he has only done so under circumstances of dire distress. The clergy in this instance can have but one answer: "Get thee behind me Satan!"

The intrinsic value of twenty nickles is only 15 cents, but they will pay 100 cents worth of debt and buy a dollar's worth of meat, because the government builds them that way.

"The world is bankrupt!" There is not enough wealth to pay off its indebtedness—national, state and private. A few, literally, own the earth, and the many are but the slaves of the few. Our people need government loans at low rates of interest, or they can never in God's world get out of debt. The Goulds, the Vanderbilts and Rothschilds will own the earth! Every month these three families accumulate all the profits of millions of wealth producers, and every month their power increases—in power as the snow ball rolled along in the snow increases in size. Every turn of the ball increases its surface and gathering power.—The Chicago Express.

McElree's Wine of Cardui and THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT are for sale by the following merchants

CAUCASIAN RELIEF FUND.

The following named persons have contributed the amounts opposite their names, as pioneer donations, to assist THE CAUCASIAN in getting on its feet again, so that it may continue to fight for the cause of reform:

D. M. Kornegay,	$ 1.00
J. B. King,	0.25
Hillery Myers,	0.10
Lewis Sutton,	0.50
Everitte Peterson,	1.00
Salem Alliance, No. 600,	6.00
James H. Stott, (Wilson Co.)	1.00
J. E. Coleman,	0.50
Henry McNatt,	1.00
B. Matthews,	1.00
L. D. Coleman,	0.50
W. K. Pigford,	5.00
John Miller,	1.00
R. A. Peterson,	0.25
M. H. Byrd,	0.50
Redden McKinzie,	0.25
Sam Simmons,	0.10
J. T. Hope,	0.25
W. H. Bradshaw,	0.25
W. P. Jones,	0.25
Robert Herring,	0.25
H. C. Giddens,	0.25
R. C. Fann,	0.60
B. A. Parker,	0.25
I. E. Jones,	0.50
J. A. Carr,	0.50
Isham McLamb,	0.50
Collection by Mr. Jeff Cooper,	3.25
Collections by Mr. E. Sutton,	8.25
W. R. Sutton,	0.25
J. M. Marshburn,	1.00
Daniel Kornegay,	1.00
R. S. Musgrave,	0.25
Ezekiel Sutton,	0.50
J. D. Lindsay,	0.25
B. L. Sutton,	0.50
W. H. Darden,	1.00
W. R. Craddock,	0.10
J. C. Miller.	1.00
J. W. Sutton,	0.50
Jas. Hollingsworth,	0.25
J. H. Hudson,	0.25
Rufus Carr,	0.25
T. E. Howard,	0.50
J. H. Bryan,	0.25
Rufus A. Jernigan,	3.25
J. R. Lassiter,	0.25
Eureka Alliance,	2.00
A. D. Cooper,	1.00
G. W. Bullard,	1.00
E. B. Bullard,	0.50
G. L. Sikes,	1.00
J. H. Parker,	1.00
O. F. Herring,	1.00
T. M. Ferrell,	10.00
Collection by a friend, scrips containing names misplaced,	3.75
Smith Creek Alliance, No. 351,	5.00
Aurora Alliance, No. 1277,	2.07
C. L. Cook,	1.00
B. G. E. Daughtery,	0.50
Jno. B. Lee,	1.00
F. B. Lloyd, (Edgecombe Co.)	1.00

We are compelled to give the amounts handed in by Messrs. Cooper and Sutton in one entry, as the names are so indistinct that we can't make them out.

Other names and amounts will be published as they are sent in.

McELREE'S WINE OF CARDUI for Weak Nerves.

POLK MEMORIAL AND RELIEF FUND.

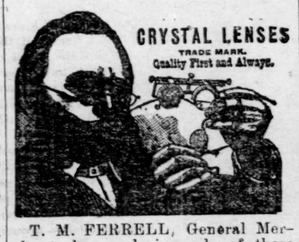
The following contributions have been received:

The Caucasian,	$ 10 00
Cabarrus Co. Farmers' Alliance	5 00
Amos Johnson, Warsaw.	20
Smith Creek Alliance, No. 359,	5 00
Bland Alliance, No. 872,	3 00
Franklin Alliance, No. 718,	5 00
Goshen Alliance,	5 00

All contribntions sent to this office will be published in the above list, and receipted for. Address,
THE CAUCASIAN,
Clinton, N. C.

NOTICE.

We wish to secure back numbers of THE CAUCASIAN. The file was destroyed when the office was burned, and we are anxious to get one copy of each issue for several months back. Will some of our friends collect back numbers and bring them to us? We will pay you for the trouble. By doing this you will confer a favor on the editor.



T. M. FERRELL, General Merchant, has exclusive sale of these celebrated Glasses in Clinton, N. C. Kelian & Moore, the only manufacturing Opticians in the South, Atlanta, Ga.

-How is-
-Your Blood?-

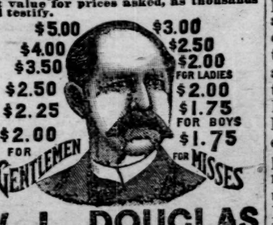
I had a malignant breaking out on my leg below the knee, and was cured sound and well with two and a half bottles of S.S.S. Other blood medicines had failed to do me any good. WILL C. BEATY, Yorkville, S. C.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

I was troubled from childhood with an aggravated case of Tetter, and three bottles of S.S.S. cured me permanently. WALLACE MANN, Maanville, I. T.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN, THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY. OTHER SPECIALTIES in footwear are of the same high grade, and represent a money value far beyond the prices charged. See that name and price are stamped on bottom of each shoe. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

What Will be the Result

That I am not an optimist, I am candid to admit.

That I may take a pessimistic view of the future is possible.

Who can realize our present condition, contrast it with our past contemplate the rapidity with which we have gone from bad to worse without entertaining a holy horror for the future—the immediate future?

I write from a moral stand point my avocation—life long, is that of a farmer. My deductions not simply from local surroundings but personal observation quite extensive and what I gather from the present political agricultural, religions—every phase, the general summary is that ruin stalks abroad.

True it is the early and latter ruins are still visited upon us our fields continue productive—the earth yields her increase, yet poverty stalks abroad unrest, discontent is felt in all circles. Why is this the case? Is there no way out of it? Does it partend good or evil? Is it well to notice it, to brood over it? Was Patrick Henrys' speech "Why cry peace peace when there is no peace" the speech of a pessimist, or a Statesman? He is not necessarily a pessimist or a crank who thinks over these things, talks them, writes about them. There is a festering sore in our body politic that is too far gone for more poulticing, it needs to be probed, longer delay is to invite gangrene, hopelessness decay, "Ill feres the land tohastening ills a prey when wealth accumulates and men decay." These conditions ought not to obtain in this young republic, they can—they must be changed. What led to them? What is the first step out of it? A corrupt ballot foisted these unholy conditions upon us. Nothing short of a right about along this line will check this onward march to hopeless ruin, the loss of our liberties.

Here in our old North State, the birth place of liberty.

Here in our grand old county—Edgecombe what do we see, it crops out so plain that a blind man, can but see, there is, to put it mild, a fixed purpose on the part of the dominant party, the one that has controlled the destinies of this State, to carry this coming election, State and National, by methods which this extract from a speech of Judge Gresham delivered at the unveiling of the Grant statue in Chicago so heartily condemns.

This is what the great jurist said: We need men possessing the essential qualities of political manhood to resist the aggressions of those who seek to make of our politics, both an art and mystery, intelligible only to the adept and initiated, who assume the management of them by virtue of their cupacity for the deft and artful manipulation of their fellows. Their influence upon the country is corrupt and debasing, and the area of political venality constantly enlarges under it. According to their views the whole interest that any citizen has, in municipal, state or national government is measured by what he can make out of it. It is worse than idle to shut our eyes to the existence of corrupt methods and practices in our politics, which threaten to subvert our free institutions. The people are often cheated at the polls and in legislation, and prizes which should be the reward of honest merit are too frequently bestowed upon the cunning and the scrupulous rich. Real freedom is not enjoyed by the people unless the laws are enacted by their honestly chosen representatives, and their free dom of action inasmuch impaired, when it is corruptly influenced, as if controlled by force. The man who accepts a bribe of any sort places his conscience and judgement in the vilest bondage. He is no longer free. Argument is wasted on him Considerations of the public weal or woe do not affect him. Bayonets at the polls would not control his conduct more effectively. And men who contribute money to buy votes, and to bribe the people's representatives, as well as those who disburse it are deadly enemies of the republic. Their greed and love of power are greater than their love of country. They impair popular respect for law, whih is the only safeguard for life and property; and will be an evil day for the nation when it its preservation depends upon their patriotism and courage. They masquerade in the garb of righteousness and address the people in the language of patriotism, but their virtues are assumed; they are hypocrites and assasins of liberty, and would welcome a dynasty rather than shed their blood in defense of popular government. Their shameless and insiduous attacks on free institutions are idefinitely more dangerous than the revolutitionary teachings and practices of a comparatively few visionary and misguided men and women in our large cities. It is not such men as these, but the great multitude, engaged in active and hardy pursuits who constitute the real strength of the nation. They are not enemies of law and order, they do not envy or hate those who have acquired property by honest methods, they bear their full share of public burdens and so long as the powers of the nation are not perverted to their injury for the enrichment of a few they will rally to its defense with unselfish and devoted patriotism. Their energy and courage have not been deadened by ease and luxury. There can be no prosperity without public tranquility, and the people will not remain tranquil under a well-founded belief that the corrupt of money prevents a free and honest expression of their choice of men and measures. If public opinion cannot be honestly expresed in authorized ways, our elections will become useless and expensive mockeries, and free government will exist only in name. Let us not be deceived by mere forms. Radical changes in government may be effected without perceptible change in the mode of administration. Some of the worst tyranies the world has ever known were maintained under popular forms.

One would have to go far, and enquire close, to find one better capacitated to engineer a campaign along this line, than the State Chairman of the Democratic party, or such at least is the prevailing impression of the man—the gentleman (?)

It may be true, or it may be false, the talk is no secret, that money is being freely used in Edgecombe to influence the col'd voters.

Will the black belt in N. C. go Democratic? If so money will be the factor it cannot be clean—free from fraud.

M. J. BATTLE,
In Farmers' Advocate.

McElree's wine OF CARDUI for female diseases.

T. M. LEE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Clinton, N. C.
Office on Main Street, opposite Court House. mch17—tf

W. R. ALLEN. W. T. DORTCH.
ALLEN & DORTCH, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Goldsboro, N. C.
Will practice in Sampson county. feb27—tf

A. M. LEE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND DENTIST.
Office in Lee's Drug Store:
june7—1y

H. E. FAISON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Office on Main Street.
Will practice in the courts of Sampson and adjoining counties. Also in Supreme Court. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention. je7—1y

DR. CHAS. S. BOYETTE, DENTIST,
Mount Olive, N. C.
Offers his services to the public. Charges moderate and work guaranteed. Office at Dr. Flower's old stand. my28—tf

DR. D. S. HARMON, RUSSIAN OPTHALMIC OPTICIAN & INVENTOR.
Rooms 2 and 3, Allen Building, Princess Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ No charge for examination of eyes. jy28—tf

FRANK BOYETTE, D. D. S., DENTISTRY.
Office on Main Street.
Offers his services to the people of Clinton and vicinity. Everything in the line of Dentistry done in the best style. Satisfaction guaranteed.
☞ My terms are strictly cash. Don't ask me to vary from this rule.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS!

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Sallie A. Herring, deceased, the undersigned hereby notifies all persons holding claims against said estate to present the same, duly proven according to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment.

AMOS M. HERRING, Adm'r.
HENRY E. FAISON, Attorney.
Oct. 22nd, 1892—4t.

Notice

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Sampson county, rendered at the October term, 1892, in the case of W. L. Faison, cashier, and the Clinton Loan Association vs. James T. Powell and wife, Elizabeth, the undersigned commissioner of said court will sell by public auction, to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in Clinton, on Monday, the 5th day of December, 1892, the following described tract of land, situated in said county of Sampson and in South Clinton township: Fully described in a mortgage deed made by the said Jas. T. Powell and wife, Elizabeth, to Jas. A. Ferrell, on the 2nd day of December, 1884, and registered in the office of the Register of Deeds of Sampson county, in book 50, page 720, as in reference thereto will fully appear, and being the tract on which the said mortgagers do now reside, containing twenty-five acres, more or less.

D B. NICHOLSON, Com.
October 6th, 1892.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Sampson county, rendered at the May term. 1892, in the case of the Clinton Loan Association and W. A. Dunn, Receiver, vs. E. Peterson, the undersigned, commissioner of said court, will sell for cash by public auction, at the courthouse door in Clinton, on Monday, the 5th day of December, 1892, the following described tract or parcel of land, situated in the county of Sampson, in South Clinton township, beginning at the mouth of a big ditch on the run of Rowan swamp and runs up said ditch 42 west 18 poles, thence south, 50 west 46 poles to a stake. thence south 77 west 87 poles to a post oak, thence south 18 east 48 poles to the road, thence with the road south 88 west 16 poles, thence north 72½ west 29 poles, thence north 29½ west 30 poles to a stake, thence north 25 east 6 poles to a gum in the head of a small branch, thence down the run of the said branch about north 25 east 14 poles, thence north 29 west 30 poles, thence north 43 east 106 poles to the run of Rowan swamp, thence down said run about south 58 east 114 poles to the beginning, containing 87 acres, more or less, and being the land conveyed to A. F. Johnson, cashier of the Clinton Loan Association by mortgage deed dated January 23rd, 1885, and registered in book 54, page 880-881 Records of Sampson county.

D. B. NICHOLSON, Com.
October 6th, 1892.

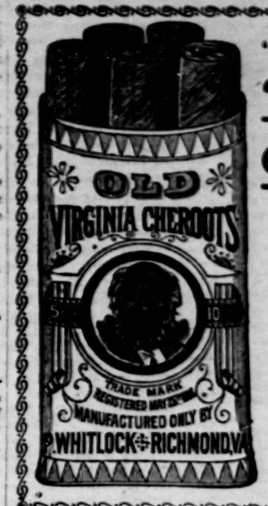
REMOVAL

J. T. GREGORY

Has removed his Tailoring Establishment from his old stand to his office on Sampson Street, next to the M. E. Church.

The great and original leader in low prices for men's clothes. Economy in cloth and money will force you to give him a call.

☞ Latest Fashion plates always on hand. [June 7th, 1yr.



"The Sales of
'Old Virginia'
Cheroots
Have reached 200,000 A DAY, and are CONSTANTLY INCREASING. They are made of Carefully Selected Leaf, and smoke Sweet to the End. FIVE for TEN CENTS." 26

We Have Returned With Lots of
CLOTHING!
Shoes, Hats, Dry-Goods, Nottons, Etc.

—:o:—

Our Store is filled to the brim. It will be easy for you to make a selection in everything you want in our Line.

—:o:—

I'll Sell You Goods for Cash,
For Less than any other House this side of New York.

—:o:—

call on us if you want to Save your hard earned Money.

M. HANSTEIN,
KING HATTER AND CLOTHIER.

The Clinton Military Institute,
CLINTON, N. C.
Fall Session Begins Monday, September 5th, 1892.

All Teachers have had Collegiate trainidg, prepared especially for teaching
A Preparatory Course a Specialty.
A special course in Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Telegraphy, Stenography and Type-writing.
VOCAL MUSIC AND CALISTHENICS FREE.
No additional cost for Classics.
Board, Washing, Lights, &c., $75.00 per five months,
Uniforms will cost $10.00, $11.25, $12.75 and $14.00.
Tuition for Day Pupils will be $1.00, $1.50, $2.50 and $3.00.
For further particulars address the Principal.
W. R. SKINNER,
CLINTON, N. C.

JUST BACK!
CALL, SEE AND BE CONVINCED!

I have just returned from the Northern Markets, where I bought, in person, largely of the four lines of Goods I handle.

CLOTHING!

For men and boys. Men's Suits from $4.00 up, Boy's Suits from $1.25 up. I have on hand and to arrive the cheapest and best selected stock of CLOTHING ever brought to Clinton. I don't charge $10.00 for a $5.00 Suit, but sell you Clothing for just what they are worth.

We have in stock a full line of Ladies' Dress-Goods, and Dry-Goods of all kinds.

Notions, Hats, Caps Boots and Shoes.

We do business with as little expense as any house in the State, according to the amount of business done, and can sell as close as any house to be found.

☞ Call and get our prices before buying.

Respectfully,
W. G. RACKLEY.

Washington,
A watch-word such as ne'er shall a while there's an echo left to air.
THE WASHINGTON LIFE Insurance Co.,
—OF:—
NEW YORK.
WITH ASSETS OF OVER
$15,000,000.
Is a Gigantic Monument to the Truth of its Prophecy.

Its bond and mortgage investments amount to more than 83 per cent. of the total assets.

These mortgages are first-liens on real estate valued at $17,800,000.

But the strength of the Washington is in its conservative management. In times of depreciation no concern is felt by the holders of its policies.

SAMUEL ADAMS,
SPECIAL DISTRICT AGENT,
DUSHAM, N. C.

Should you die to-day would the income from your estate support your family?

Does not Life Insurance offer the best opportunity of overcoming the disadvantages of an insufficient estate.

NOTICE!

In addition to my regular Stock of Watches and Clocks,
And my Repairing Business and Agency for Sewing Machines. I have accepted the agency for the great Southern Music House of Ludden & Bates, of Savannah, Ga., for the sale of
PIANOS AND OGANS.
I sell the following well known and reliable makes: Mathushek, Sterling, Mason and Hamlin and Chickering.
A sample Sterling Piano and a Sterling Organ can be seen on exhibition at my place of business in Clinton. Call in and get my terms.
Yours, Truly,
jy9—tf H. B. GIDDEDS.

Save Paying Doctors' Bills
B.B.B. BOTANIC BLOOD BALM
THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR ALL BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES
Has been thoroughly tested by eminent physicians and the people for 8 years, and never fails to cure quickly and permanently
SCROFULA, ULCERS, ECZEMA, RHEUMATISM, PIMPLES, ERUPTIONS, and all manner of RASHES, SPREADING and RUNNING SORES. B.B.B. invariably cures the most deplorable blood diseases if directions are followed. Sold by druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, 6 bottles for $5. For sale by druggists. SENT FREE BOOK OF WONDERFUL CURES. BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.

Alliance Directory.

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Isaac McCracken, Ozone, Ark;
A. E. Cole, Fowlerville, Mich.

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NORTH CAROLINA REFORM PRESS ASSOCIATION.

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PAPERS.

Progressive Farmer, State Organ, Raleigh, N.C.	
Caucasian	Clinton, N. C.
Rural Home	Wilson. "
Watchman	Salisbury, "
FARMERS' ADVOCATE	Tarboro, "
Mountain Home Journal	Asheville, "
Alliance Sentinel	Goldsboro, "
Country Life	Trinity College, "
Mercury	Hickory, "
Rattler	Whitakers, "
Agricultural Bee	Goldsboro, "
Columbian News	Whiteville, "

Any paper failing to advocate the Ocala platform will be dropped from the list promptly. Our people can now see what papers are published in their interest.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY OFFICERS

Times and Places of Meeting.

EDGECOMBE, COUNTY.

J. C. Bellamy, President, J. B. Lloyd, Secretary, W. L. Barlow, Business Agent, Tarboro', meets quarterly 2nd Thursdays in January, April, July and October.

OTTERS CREEK, NO. 732.

H. E. Whitaker, President, R. W. Hearn Secretary, P. O. Sparta. Meets Saturday before 3rd Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock.

TOWN CREEK, NO. 753.

J. L. Horne, President, J. I. Lewis, Secretary. Meets 3rd Saturday in each month.

EXCELSIOR NO. 790.

A. D. Knight President, L. D. Knight, Secretary Tarboro; meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays 3 p.m.

HICKORY FORK, NO. 1,033.

A. L. Manning, President, R. Howard, Secretary, P. O. Conkley; meets every 3rd Saturday at 2 o'clock.

PARTA, NO. 218.

F. D. Foxhall, President, J. A. Davis Secretary, P. O. Sparta, meets 3rd Saturdays, 2 P. M.

MAPLE SWAMP, NO. 482.

J. S. Latham, President, J. S. Dixon Secretary, P. O. Whitakers, meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays.

WHITAKERS, NO. 483.

M. J. Battle, President, J. C Bellamy, Secretary P. O. Whitakers, meets 1st Taursdays.

COCOA, NO. 553

S. T. Cherry, President, . G. Cherry Secretary, P. O. Tarboro, meets 2 P. M., 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock.

TARBORO, NO. 918.

J. B. Lloyd, President, F. B. Lloyd, Secretary, Tarboro, meets 1st Thursday.

JUVENILE, NO. 1080.

Geo. Procter, President, Miss Mary G. Worsley, Secretary, meets second Saturdays, a m.

BATTLEBORO.

J. R. Vick, President, No. 307—J. R Stewart, Secretary and Treasury. H. W Gorham, Business Agent. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays.

D. A. DARDEN, ALLIANCE.

M.C Bradley, President, Miss Lula Leggett, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridyys.

WRENDALE.

M. S. Bunn, President; A. Braswell Jr. Secretary. P. O. Battleboro.

CHURCHES.

CALVARY CHURCH.—Rev. George Hebbard Rector.
Sunday Services.—Celebration of the Holy Communion at 8:00. Sunday School at 9.00. Brotherhood of S. Andrew Bible Class at 9.00. Matins at 10 30; Evensong at 3.00.
Holy days—Celebration of the Holy Communion at 9.00. Wednesdays—Evensong at 8:00; Fridays—Rector's Bible lass at 8.00. All seats free and unappropriated.
The Rector will officiate at each of the following places at 3 o'clock in the afternoon:
First Sunday—At S. Mary's; Second Sunday at Fort Tarboro; Third Sunday at Lawrences; Fourth Sunday at Sparta.

PRESBYTERIN.—Rev. J. N. H. Summerell Pastor, services 1st, 2nd and 4th Sunday, morning and evening. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. D. H. Tuttle, Pastor. Sunday services 11 a. m., 7:15 p. m. Thursday 7 p. m.; Sunday School 9:30 p. m.

PRIMITIVE BAPTIST—Elder P. D. Gold Pastor, Services every 1st Saturday and Sunday.

SOCIETIES.

ODD FELLOWS.—Edgecombe Lodge No. 50, I. O. O. F. meets every Monday evening O. Williams N. G. J. H. Baker Jr. Sec'y.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Welcome Lodge, No. 40, meets in Masonic Hall every Thursday nights at 8 o'clock. J. R. Gaskill, Chancellor Commander; W A. Hart, Keeper of Records and Seal.

EQUITABLE LEAGUE.—Tarboro Court No. 60; meets 2nd and 3rd Wenesday evening in Masonic Hall. R. A. Watson C. J.; H. Morris Jr. Secretary.

U. S. B. F.—B. F. Dawson, President; R. H. Parker, R. Secretary; B. C. Carlisle, Treasurer; Thos. E. Lewis, F. Secretary. Meets 3rd and 4th Friday evenings of each month.

LEGION OF HONOR.—Tar River Council No. 186 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday evenings. G. S. Lloyd Commander. H. T. Bass, Sec'y.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.—Edgecombe Lodge No. 501, meet 1st and 3rd Tuesday nights. D. L. Williams, Dictator; B. F. Spragins, Secretary.

I. O. F.—Zanoah Lodge No. 235 meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, A. M., D. Lichtenstein, President; Henry Morris, Sec'y.

TO-DAY

Hood's Sarsaparilla stands at the head in the medicine world, admired in prosperity and envied in merit by thousands of would be competitors. It has a larger sale than any other medicine. Such success could not be won without positive merit.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathatic.

FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

DRAINAGE BY PLOWING.

How to Multiply the Effect of the Plow on the Moisture of the Soil.

By keeping the desired point in view in plowing, and plowing accordingly, we may multiply the effect of the plow on the moisture in the soil, either to reduce or increase the amount. John M. Stahl, a progressive Illinois farmer, tells in The American Agriculturist how to do it. He says:

If there is an excess, then we are to plow in such a way as to favor the escape of the water. The most convenient method of plowing is to plow around the outside of the field or of the land. But on flat land this method is suicidal. It makes, in time, a ridge around the margin of the field, damming the water on the field. If we divide such land into narrow lands and begin in the center, throwing the furrow in, the water not only can, but since it must run down hill it must drain to the ditches along the fields. On flat land there is no danger of gullies by making the land furrow at the same place each year. On land more rolling, gullies may be avoided by moving the land furrow a little to either side each year; this is easily done by making the outside lands narrower or wider.

Hilly fields, frequently having a light soil, should be plowed in the opposite way. They are apt to lack moisture, because the water so readily and rapidly flows off that much of it does not sink into the soil; and the upper parts of the hills, at least, are usually far above the influence of the ground water. In plowing such fields we must also consider their aptness to wash and gully, especially when they are in cultivated crops. It is hard to keep these fields up, because of the carrying away of the soil. If in plowing we throw the furrow out each year, we soon have an embankment around the margin. This will break the force of the currents from the higher ground, retard the flow of the water, and thus give it more time to sink into the soil. The embankment will also soon catch the greater part of the soil brought down from above, and by this means will be increased in extent and effectiveness. Instead of the soil being carried off the field and lost, it is deposited on an ever widening strip. This strip, thus fertilized from above, will not need manure; and twice the former amount may be applied to the higher ground. Thus this higher ground also will be enriched, and for the further reason that the wash from it is less.

It is desirable that the furrows should run up and down the hill, although some prefer the opposite. But the water will cut across the furrows and make deeper gullies than when each furrow affords an exit for the comparatively small amount falling on it. It may be necessary, therefore, to plow each year a headland along the foot of the hill. To hold the embankment well in place, seed the margin—the fence row or the bank of the stream—well to grass. The sod will hold firm, and the grass will catch much of the soil brought over. It is apparent that by so plowing the foot of the incline is being constantly raised, bringing the land nearer to a level and hence more favorable to an ample supply of moisture in the soil; while the loss from washing and gullying is greatly reduced.

Grasses for Permanent Sod.

It is not sufficient to depend on any mixture of grasses to make a pasture. The best preparation of the land is of the first importance. Then the grasses are to be chosen. These may consist of orchard grass, twenty pounds; meadow fescue, meadow foxtail, perennial rye grass, Rhode Island bent, hard fescue and red top, of each six pounds. After these are sown three pounds of red, peavine, white and alsike clovers should be sown, and the whole lightly covered with a plank smoother, made of three planks fastened together eighteen inches apart by chains. This does not cover the seeds too deep, but some covering is indispensable. The seeds may be sown in the spring as early as the land can be put in good condition. It would be better to use the complete manure than any partial one.—Rural New Yorker.

Onions for Market.

For winter market, according to American Gardening, long keeping varieties are best, such as Danvers Yellow, Yellow Dutch, White Globe, Red Wethersfield, etc. For starting seed in hotbed and transplanting the best varieties are Prizetaker, Spanish King and White Victoria. All these had better be sold as soon as possible after they are fit for market. Andrew S. Musser says that it will more than pay to use 500 pounds of nitrate of soda on 1¼ acres. You had better get 700 pounds for that amount of land and sow it broadcast, 100 pounds at a dose, and repeat the application every ten or twelve days, according to the dryness of the season.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 5.

The department of agriculture has issued Farmers' Bulletin No. 5, which treats, in a brief and practical manner, of smut, in oats and wheat especially, and of the means which should be adopted by farmers in preparing the seed so as to avoid injury to the crop from this cause. In order to avail themselves of the suggestions therein contained, farmers will want to receive this bulletin without delay, and applicants should send in their names and addresses to the chief, George W. Hill, department of agriculture, Washington, and the bulletin will be mailed to them immediately.

The Illinois state exposition board has set apart $40,000 as a special fund for the encouragement of live stock exhibits at the fair. The fund is apportioned as follows: Horses, 37 per cent.; cattle, 30 per cent.; hogs, 15 per cent.; sheep, 12 per cent.; poultry 6 per cent.

Marketing Poultry.

Old fowls may get very fat while running at large, but chickens, not fully mature, must be closely confined and bountifully fed with meal in order to wax fat. It is well to wet the meal with boiling water and feed it warm. Two parts corn to one part oats, ground together and mixed with milk to fatten chickens. This feed cannot be excelled. A suitable coop should be provided; the bottom made of bars, and raised high enough to permit scattering dry earth under or clearing away the excrements. Every precaution should be taken to avoid a filthy condition. The top and two of the sides may also be made of bars, thus giving free circulation of air and affording means of making the room smaller by putting in a cross partition between the bars, making the size right to accommodate a small number of chickens, says a writer in The Poultry Yard.

Poultry Dont's.

Don't kill a bird for market until its crop is empty.

Don't kill a chicken until it is in good condition.

Don't wait until the day before going to market before you begin to feed to fatten.

DAIRY WISDOM FROM MAINE.

Definition of Perfect Butter and Hints About Improving Dairy Cows.

An interesting meeting was planned by Secretary Gilbert recently, at the Maine state college, Orono. The meeting was held in the new dairy building and combined practical instruction as well as theoretical. Professor Cheesman, of Massachusetts, has charge of the new dairy school.

The first speaker was the college farm superintendent, Mr. G. M. Govell, who gave a lecture on "Good Butter." His remarks were mainly confined to quality in butter, without reference to cows' food or grade of milk. Only in the production of a better article of butter than last year is the dairyman sure of holding his market. One of the important factors in good butter is flavor; next, firmness; it must never be oily or salvy. Too much working spoils butter by breaking down the grain. Butter in right condition when broken apart should break with a distinct fracture, like cast iron. This sort of fracture does not show in lard or tallow, nor in overworked butter. There is too much water sold in butter. Ten per cent. of water is the lowest practicable amount, while 15 per cent. is not excessive. Much butter put upon the market contains 25 to 30 per cent. of water.

Mr. Govell gave the following scale of judgment for perfect butter: Flavor—marked, nutty, sweet and pure, 40; make, working, printing and packing, 20; solidity—firmness, not readily softening, 12; texture—compact, closeness of grain, breaking with a distinct fracture, 12; color—such as the market calls for, 8; moisture—perfection not over 10 per cent., 8; salt—variation not a defect unless quantity used is excessive; mark of perfection, 100.

Professor I. P. Roberts, of Cornell university, New York, spoke on "Milk Production." Professor Roberts thought the cows we now have about the right size. In certain lines in dairying great advance has been made, but in others but little was manifest. It is not likely that new foods for cattle which will be superior to those now in use will be found, as almost everything has been tried and there have been almost innumerable methods tried for feeding. As a general statement, few cows produce over 3,000 pounds of milk per year, or even 250 pounds of solids. There are cows which will produce more than four times this amount, but they are the better stock of the coming standards to which all must aim. The middle ground is the safest. Profits lie in diminished cost and increased production.

Improvements should, first of all, begin with the cow. The first and great factor is better food and more of it; second, environment—everything in her surroundings, stable, air, light, litter; third, selection: fourth, inbreeding. Select the best cows in the herd—those which come nearest to the ideal of the owner to breed.

The yearly record of the cow should be kept accurately. The quality of the milk should be tested. With the tester and the scales, a farmer makes a big mistake who keeps a cow over three years that brings in a balance on the wrong side. Scales and the tester are going to weed out the pedigrees. Pedigree is good, but performance is better.

The perfect cow will be the animal that, having a pedigree, can show a better record than her dam, as she in turn shows a better record than her grandam. The object is to obtain the greatest amount of energy in milk production. Comfort and food are more than pedigree. The true pedigree should be the recorded improvements made through several generations. The failure to make dairying very profitable is due to the failure of the dairyman to bring all the factors together.—Cor. American Cultivator.

Rotation of Crops.

The theory on which a rotation of crops is advised by the most successful agriculturists, says the agricultural editor of the New York World, is based on the fact that the demands made upon the soil for plant food by vegetation while nearly alike in important particulars are not the same with all kinds in degree. Thus some crops require one element in abundance with comparatively little of others. Manifestly, if crops are planted in such rotation that a succeeding one naturally requires but little of what a former one has drawn upon largely, it will in most cases be better than to permit the former to succeed itself. In this way a different crop, whose wants will be mainly supplied by the elements that remain in greater plenty, may be raised with but little or no help from the one element most important for the crop preceding it.

To successfully plan a good system of rotation, which may be kept up with the least soil exhaustion, is evidence of a high order of farming, and involves more than ordinary knowledge of the constituents of the soil and the wants of crops. Again, some crops are almost wholly exhausting, being chiefly carried off, while others, like the clovers, derive much fertility from the atmosphere, which is afterward acquired by the soil through the decay of their roots and stubble. No formula for rotation can be given that will be of general application when so much depends on the present condition of a soil, but the idea of rest and recuperation through a judicious succession of different crops should never be lost sight of by a farmer who would be successful in his calling.

Nitrate of Soda in the Garden.

Those that are experimenting with nitrate of soda in their garden are advised by The Farmers' Review to use it sparingly, and only during or before a shower. The growth of potatoes was checked this year by using the nitrate broadcast. Whenever it touched a leaf burning was the result, and the plants were retarded accordingly. It was found best to use small quantities at a time and avoid putting any of the nitrate on the plants. Carrots and beets seem to stand heavier doses of nitrate than do spinach and potatoes.

Notes.

Side hill creameries are cooler and more airy than others in hot weather.

The double cream cheese known as fromage de Brie is good for dyspeptics.

In building a creamery divide the space off into a butter room, cream room and milk room.

One thing is certain: In reality the interests of producer, dealer and consumer are one, and the time will come when this will be understood.

It is true as gospel that if the people of the United States were always supplied with the finest quality of cheese they would eat three times as much as they do now.

For bloat in cows dash cold water over the animal's back repeatedly. This lowers the cow's temperature and condenses the gases in her stomach, giving them room to escape.

Baked milk is the latest fad. Milk put into a jar or crock and baked in a moderately hot oven for eight hours becomes thick like custard. It is said to be very nutritious.

LADIES

Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.

THE APPLE SCAB.

Conclusions Based Upon Experiments Made at the Ohio Station.

The apple scab is a parasitic fungus growing upon the leaf and fruit and flourishing in cool, moist weather. It has been known to botanists for a long time and throughout the eastern and central states one is almost certain to find it in every orchard, and it is also frequent in California. The effect of the scab is to cause a large proportion of the fruit to drop while quite small, to greatly disfigure the size and market value of that which matures, and to injure the vitality of the tree by causing a premature falling of the foliage. Under ordinary circumstances there are some varieties which escape the scab, but in some seasons, however, it respects neither condition of soil, mode of culture, nor variety of fruit. So also varieties notably free from disease in one section may scab badly in some other locality more or less remote.

It has been demonstrated by experiments made by and under the direction of the Ohio station, that the growth of scab fungus may be checked by spraying the tree at proper times during the spring with several of the copper compounds commonly used as fungicides. So far as tested the most satisfactory compound is a dilute Bordeaux mixture containing four pounds of lime, four pounds of copper sulphate and fifty gallons of water.

As directed by Mr. Green, the horticulturist of the station, the first application should be made before or about the time the leaves open, the Bordeaux mixture being used alone. The second spraying should be made immediately after the blossoms fall. In this Paris green or London purple may be combined with the dilute Bordeaux mixture to destroy the apple worm. The third application may be made a week or ten days from the time of the second and with the same materials. The fourth and last application for the season should be made in about two weeks from the time of the third, and dilute Bordeaux mixture alone used. For early ripening varieties the fourth application may be omitted, to avoid leaving a coating of the mixture on the fruit when ripe.

It appears that spraying greatly increased the market value of all the varieties experimented upon, and in the case of Newtown pippin the value was more than doubled. The difference was also quite marked with Bellflower and Smith's cider, but less so with Baldwin and Greening. The effect of judicious spraying with fungicides is to check the dropping of immature fruit in the spring, to cause it to grow to larger size and more free from blemishes, to cause it to hang better to the tree while ripening and take on higher color and to improve its keeping quality.

Large and Small Bone in Pigs.

The producers of the pure bred stock have made it the ruling effort for years to reduce the size of the bone, while the farmers call for heavy bone animals. Now the question presents itself, have the breeders gone too far in their efforts to reduce the amount of bone, or do the farmers fail to appreciate the benefit arising from small bones. One of the foremost among English authorities says that the mistake is with the mass of farmers, and comments on the almost universal demand with American farmers purchasing males for breeding purposes that the animals must have heavy bones. The large, coarse bone is not always the strongest, but rather the fine, perfectly formed bone.

Breeders understand that a hog can be made ready for market at from 7 to 9 months old, and for market at this age the bone must be fine. This is necessary, that the animal have proper symmetry in form, for the coarse, angular boned animal must be fatted at this age. The trouble with the mass of farmers lies in the fact that they have not grasped the advanced ideas of the breeder that a hog should be ready for the market at not more than 9 months old.

Another matter that the farmers do not properly understand as yet is how to keep the bone that they desire. They purchase a coarse boned male because they think their sows are a little too fine boned, with the result that in a few years the same complaint is made again. This shows a mistake in management. Sometimes in-breeding is the cause, but more often the feeding of food lacking in bone forming material.

The custom of buying coarse boned males should be abandoned, and the way to bring about this is by using a different style of brood sow, which must be produced by a different style of feeding. To have a hog that will fatten at the age mentioned we must have a symmetrical one. A coarse boned one does not reach symmetrical proportions at this age. By using heavy boned sows and a fine, symmetrical boned boar we get in the offspring the kind of hog desired, the counterpart of his sire, that will fatten at any age and carry the proper proportion of bone.

A hog can have perfect proportions and be too small to be of practical value. Also a hog can be symmetrical in form, yet too large for general use. The aim should be to get the hog that has the proper symmetry, reaching it at the age desired to put him on the market. This can be accomplished by care in feeding selection and breeding.

Helpful Hints.

Every farmer should be a professor of agriculture.

Any ration that the cow will thrive on is a milk ration.

Wood ashes are never wasted when used as a fertilizer.

A family without a garden deserves public commiseration.

An unclean cellar is a bad place in which to store vegetables.

A market is often of more consideration than cheapness of soil.

Clean out the currant bushes and other small fruit plants.—Southern Cultivator.

Why Potatoes Run Out.

It is comparatively only a few years that potatoes have been largely grown for market. It is possible that under any conditions, the plants grown as they are from eyes or buds would thus perpetuate the weaknesses of the parent stems, and thus tend to degeneration. But the evil has been greatly increased by the blight and rot diseases, and by the ravages of the potato bug. Whatever injures the leaves of a potato plant lessens its vitality and destroys its value for seed. It is hardly possible to entirely escape some injury to potato foliage. Every plant affected produces seed that is less vigorous, and as the beetle selects the less thrifty plants to deposit its eggs the injury rapidly increases, until a large part of the crop is made worthless for seed purposes. It is impossible to select the best seed potatoes from the bin. It can only be done by going through the field and marking the most productive plants as the crop is harvested.—American Cultivator.

The great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouched for by thousands of people whom it has cured.

SECOND DECLARATION.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

Platform Adopted by the Confederated Industrial Organization at St. Louis, Mo., February 22, 24, 1892.

PREAMBLE.

This, the first great labor conference of the United States and of the world, representing all divisions of urban and rural organized industry, assembled in national congress, invoking upon its action the blessing and protection of Almighty God, puts forth to and for the producers of the nation this declaration of union and independence. The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation. We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political, and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot-box, the legislatures, the Congress and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized. Many of the States have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places in order to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are subsidized or muzzled, public opinion silenced, business prostrated, our homes covered with mortgages, labor impoverished, and the land concentrating in the hands of capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down; and they are rapidly degenerating to European conditions.

The fruits of the toil of millions are bodily stolen to build up colossal fortunes, unprecedented in the history of the world, while their possessors despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—paupers and millionaires. The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property, as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise, and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two vast continents, and is taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once it forbodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization, or the establishment of an absolute despotism.

In this crisis of human affairs the intelligent working people and producers of the United States have come together in the name peace, order and society to defend their liberty, prosperity and justice.

We declare our union and independence. We assert our purpose to support the organization which represents our principles.

We charge that the controlling influences dominating the old political parties have allowed the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to restrain or prevent them. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one. They propose to drown the outeries of plundered people with the uproar of sham battle over the tariff; so that corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, "watered stock," the demonetization of silver, and the oppression of usurers, may be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes and children on the altar of mammon; to destroy the hopes of the multitude in order to scare corruption funds from the great lords of plunder.

We assert that political organization, representing the political principles herein stated, is necessary to redress the grievances of which we complain.

Assembled on the aniversary of the birth of the illustrious man who led the first great revolution on this continent against oppression, filled with the sentiments which actuated that great generation, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of the "plain people," with whom it originated. Our doors are open to all points of the compass. We ask all honest men to join with and help us.

In order to restrain the extortions of aggregate capital, to drive the money-changers out of the temple, to form a perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity we do ordain and establish the following platform of principles:

First—We declare the union of the labor forces of the United States this day accomplished permanent and perpetual. May its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

Second—Wealth belongs to him who created it. Every dollar taken for industry without an equivalent is robbery. If any one will not work, neither shall he eat. The interests of rural and urban labor are the same, their enemies are identical.

PLATFORM.

First—We demand a national currency safe, sound, and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent. provided, as set forth in the sub-Treasury plan of of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax. Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O., Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists Testimonials free.

a We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver.

b. We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

c. We demand a graduated income tax

d. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand all national and State revenue shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

e. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

LAND.

Second—The land including all the natural resources of wealth, is the natural resource of wealth, is the heritage of all the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

TRANSPORTATION.

Third—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

a. The telegraph and telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interestt of the people.

PLATFORM

Of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union adoped at Ocala, Fa. D. 7th, 1890.

1. We demand the abolition of national banks.

We demand that the government shall establish sub-treasuries or depositories in the several States, which shall loan money direct to the people at a low rate of interest, not to exceed two per cent. per annum, on non-perishable farm products, and also upon real estate, with proper limitations upon the quantity of land and amount of money.

We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

2. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions; preserving a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure the prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

3. We condemn the silver bill recently passed by Congress, and demand in lieu thereof the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

4. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and Congress to take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the government, and held for actual settlers only.

5. Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand that our national legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another; and we further demand a removal of the existing heavy tariff tax from the necessities of life that the poor of our land must have; we further demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes; we believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and State revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

6. We demand the most rigid, honest and just State and national government control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision does not remove the abuse now existing, we demand the government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

7. We demand that Congress of the United States submit an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people of each State.

Whereas, there is now a bill known as the sub-treasury bill in the hands of the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives which should have been reported and acted upon at the last session, and which if enacted into law would bring the financial relief so much needed by all classes and industries; therefore be it

Resolved, that this national convention of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union do most respectfully and earnestly ask that bill be enacted into law as soon as possible, or some other measure that will carry out these principles and meet the necessities of the toiling masses.

Cheapest Feeding Materials.

Linseed cake is the staple food with many farmers. It is not improbable that this article will advance beyond a reasonable price, and the farmer should cast about to see if there is not some food which can be bought so as to pay him better. A good linseed cake is the best food for general purposes, because it contains a fair proportion of the different forms of feeding matter that animals require, and one of its great features is the oil, a substance not strongly represented in grain. An English authority explains that it is only because the feeding constituents are well balanced that it is preferred to other foods, and if other foods are mixed so as to possess the same properties equally good results are obtained. The oil is the chief difficulty, but that may be easily arranged by buying the linseed instead of linseed cake, for then the whole of the oil is obtained. Linseed contains about four times as much oil as linseed cake, so if in making a mixture we bear this point in mind, the most difficult portion of the problem will be solved. Of course the linseed must be crushed or boiled. To supply the albuminoid matter which is found in the cake we have to turn to the pulse crops—beans, peas, lentils, maize and barley.

G. A. Thompson, Saymour, Ind., writes: "My sister Jennie, when she was a young girl, suffered from white swelling, which greatly impaired her general health and made her blood very impure. In the spring she was not able to do anything and could scarcely get about. More than a year ago she took three bottles of Botanic Blood Balm, and now she is perfectly cured."

FOR SALE!

One of the most attractive Residence Lots in Clinton—sixty feet front and three hundred feet deep, running from street to street For particulars apply to

T. M. McKOY, JR.

NASH COUNTY SUB-ALLIANCES.

Times and Places of Meeting.

MORNING STAR, NO. 377.

G. W. Stone, President, C. J. Willeford, Secretary, Nashville, N. C. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays each month.

TRAY. ——

————Pres., A. W. Battle, Sec., Nashville N. C.

HARLEM.——

————Pres., T G Bunting, Sec., Dukes N. C.

PIG BASKET NO. 378.

W. H. Robbins, President, and Secretary, Nashville N.C. Meets 1st Saturday in each month.

BETHLEHEM, NO. —

Benj. Coggins, President, J. B. H. Boddie, Secretary, Nashvile, N. C. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays in each month.

ATALIA No. 454.

T. J. Braswell, President, J. W. Wheeless, Secretary, Castalia, N. C. Meets every 1st Saturday in each month.

SPRING HOPE.

H. D. Bowden, President, M. M. Johnson, Secretary, Springhope, N. C. Meets 4th Saturday at 2 p. m.

RED OAK, NO. 542

H B. Jenkins President, secretary, J. E. Everett Red Oak N. Meets Saturday before the 4th Sunday.

DORTCH'S, NO. 211

W. B, Harper, President, T. E. Coley Secretary, Rocky Mount, N. C. Meets Saturday before the first Sunday in each month.

ATLANTI 662.

Pres, J A Joyner, Sec J w Joyner, Easons N Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays in each month.

ROCKY MOUNT, NO. 619

W. R. Winstead, President, D. W. Thorpe, Secretary, Rocky Mount N. C. Meets every 2nd Saturday.

GOLD VALLEY, NO. 1870.

J. T. Baines, President, Stanhope N. C. S. H. Brantley, Secretary, Finch, N. C. Meets Saturday before the 2nd and 4th Sundays.

GROVE HILL, NO. 131.

Vincent Isborne, President, Unionhope N. C William I. Greene, Secretary, Heflin N. . Meets every 1st Saturday.

CHAPEL, NO. —

J. E. Daniel, President, Heflin, N. C., J. W. Driver Drywell, P. O. Meets 4th Saturdays at 2 p. m.

FREE UNION, NO. 379.

L. T. Strickland, President, Springhope N. C. J. L. Bryant, Secretary Unionhope N. C. Meets every 1st Saturday

MT. PLEASANT, O. 403.

R. . Glover President, I. N. Glover, Secretary, Glover N. C. Meets Saturday before the 2nd and 4th Sundays.

STONY HILL, NO. 452.

C. S. Kemp, President, D. H. Finch, Secretary, Glover N. C. Meets every 3rd Saturday.

PEACH TREE, NO. 457

S. S. Sykes, President, J. J. Marshbourne, Secretary Harrels, N. C. Meets 2nd Saturday night and 4th, Saturday at 1 p. m.

OAKLAND, NO 681

W. G. W. Stone, President, G. T. Baines, Secretary, Oakland N. C. Meets——

ROCKY SPRING, NO. 723

Lack Bissett, President, J. L. O'neals Secretary, Katman's N. C. Meets Saturday before the 2nd and 4th Sundays.

O OA, NO. 751.

Pres J T Broadlove, Sec N A Davis. Meets 2nd and 3rd Saturdays at 2 o'clock p m.

GOLD MINE, NO. 775

Pres W T Sherwin, Sec Miles Bobbitt, Ita N C Meets Saturday before the 2nd and 4th Sunday in each month.

JOYNER', NO. 776.

Pres David Everett, Rocky Mount. Sec Geo Green, Elm City. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays.

BISSETT'S, NO. 777.

Pres J F Bissitt, Secy W H High, Nelson Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays

APPONY, NO. 724.

J. P. Cooper, President, Nashville, Secretary, J. E. Joyner, Nashville, N. C. Meets Saturday before the 1st Sunday in each month.

UNNY [illegible] NO. [illegible] 5.

W. R Winstead, President Cockrells, N. C. L. B. Ferrell, Secretary, Farrell's N. C. Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays.

PRIDGEN HILL, NO. 1124.

J. L. Pridgen President, N. C. Winstead, Secretary, Tolsnot, N. C. eets 1st and 3rd Saturdays.

SANDY CROSS, NO. 2140.

R. C. Dixon, President, J. J. Lindsay, Secretary, Cockerells N. C. Meets every 3rd Saturday at 2 p. m.

NEW HOPE, NO. 2048.

G. D. Langley, President, Geo. N. Langley, Secretary, Nashville N. C. Meets every 1st and 3rd Saturday evening at 2 o'clock.

PINE VIEW, NO. 1205.

Alford Edwards, President, J. T. Fulford, Secretary Springhope N. C. Meets Friday night before the 2nd Sunday and Saturday night before the 4th Sunday in each month.

UNION HILL, NO. 856.

W. R. Mann, President, B. F. Dr ecretary, Gold Rock, N. C. Meets 1st Saturday evening in each month

BRAVER DAM, NO. 456.

A. L. Dozier, President, B. J. Archabald, Secretary, Gold Rock, N. C. Meets 2nd Saturday evening in each month.

NASH COUNTY ALLIANCE.

W. R. Winstead, President, Rocky Mount N. C. S. R. Marshbourne, Vice President Hunt's, N. C. C. H. Baines, Secretary, Oakland N. C. L. A. Lloyd, Chaplain, and Lecturer Nashville N. C.

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